THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 44

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Iran's Dictator Rebuilds Nation; Warring Tribes in Persia United

Improved Relations With Neighbors Mark Regime

Foreign Troops Held Much of Land in 1920

Balanced Budget Shows Big Increase Due Partly to Oil

The Monitor's Staff Correspondent at Moscow has recently made a trip to Iran, to study conditions there.

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Iran (Persia)—Reza Shah Pahlevi, Iran's personal dictator since February, 1921, and crowned ruler since Dec. 16, 1925, has wrought a profound transformation of the country in 15 years. No one questions that he is a great builder, that he has united Iran's warring tribes firmly under a central government, that he has drawn on foreign technical skill while rigorously excluding foreign domination and reducing foreign debt to the vanishing point, that he has improved relations with Iran's neighbors and gradually broken down age-long social prejudices.

But what of the Iranian people?

One immediate observation of the visitor is that freedom of speech remains under this dictatorship far more than under most absolutist regimes. The Iranians say what they think in large measure, while they watch the coming of railways and highways, factories, mills and rebuilt cities, all the results of Reza Shah's rule.

"Only Surface-Scratching"

Is it true, as some cynical foreign residents assert, that Reza Shah has merely scratched the surface? Such observers insist that, although the courts have been reformed, one still can "buy justice" almost as cheaply as before. They argue that few public officials are above taking bribe's. They allege that Iran's millions, illiterate and crushed by heavy taxes, are no better off today than they were in 1921. They doubt the wisdom of industrializing too suddenly a pastoral-agricultural country.

The writer talked, however, with a number of foreigners who have lived in Iran for 20 years or more, who have known Iran before the rise of the present regime. He found in all such persons a qualified optimism about Reza Shah's accomplishments and Iran's future. These "old-timers" pointed out that Reza Shah possesses the typical Iranian characteristic of "making haste slowly," and in this respect differs from other modern dictators.

Slow Educational Changes

Education, for example, is fundamental. In this field, Reza Shah has proceeded very gradually. He took over a country in which lower schools were largely in the hands of the Moslem state church, and modern higher education was provided only by foreign missionary schools. The Moslem and missionary schools still function, but along with them is growing up a system of secular state education.

After 15 years about 90 per cent of the people still are illiterate; the Government does not hope to provide universal compulsory education in the near future.

A few days before the anniversary this winter which marked the conclusion of the first decade of Reza Shah's new dynasty in Iran, the Iranian and Afghan foreign ministers signed at Kabul a treaty concluding a boundary dispute which has been a source of friction between the two countries since 1892.

Significantly, this settlement was reached by Turkish arbitrators, at the request of the two countries concerned, although Turkey and Iran had settled their own boundary disputes only in 1933.

Plenty of Trouble

Fifteen years ago this February, when Reza Shah's coup d'état ended the rule of Iran's Qajar dynasty, the Iranian Government was on bad terms with everyone of its neighbors. Soviet, British and Turkish troops occupied portions of Iranian territory. Independent tribal chiefs created friction along every border, and the Teheran Government was too weak to do anything about it.

Today the Shah has not only subdued the tribes and freed his country of foreign influence; his Government has settled, or is now negotiating settlements of all outstanding disputes, some of which have persisted for more than 50 years. Iran has concluded bipartite treaties of nonaggression with every one of her neighbors.

The technical and business brains of the world have been freely enlisted by Reza Shah to help him lift his country from a condition of apathetic feudalism into that of a centralized semi-industrialized state. In this task he has drawn help from practically all advanced countries.

The Shah and his associates are

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

By a Staff Artist — Reza Shah Pahlevi, Autocratic Ruler of Iran—Formerly Persia

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Jan. 17

Navies—Draft-Pact Bars Secret Building

London—The Naval Conference completed the general draft of an agreement designated to remove the element of secrecy and blind competitive building from the naval sphere. Before April of each year, Britain, the United States, France and Italy will consult diplomatically and then notify one another of their building programs for the coming fiscal year. Details of the plan are to be worked up by a special subcommittee.

Tuesday, the Conference proceeds to the important subject of qualitative limitation—agreement on maximum sizes of guns, tonnage of ships, etc., in different naval categories. Coupled with the exchange of building plans, qualitative limitation could prove highly useful in averting the progressive stepping-up of the power of armament within each category.

Japan will have observers at the Conference.

In Ethiopia—Italian Advance Disputed

Southern Front—Italy claimed and Ethiopia disputed a substantial victory and advance for the Italian troops along the entire front, the Associated Press reports.

General Graziani said 4000 Ethiopian fatalities had been counted, and but "few" Italian losses; that a general advance of 44 miles had been achieved, despite fierce resistance; that in some places armored cars had penetrated 88 miles; that "the enemy is completely routed, with Ras Desta Demtu's men fleeing by the caravan routes to the northwest. The pursuit continues."

Ethiopia Denies

Addis Ababa—Any major Italian victory or Ethiopian retreat could not possibly have occurred, said Ethiopian Government officials. Ras Desta's troops for many weeks have been scattered and hidden over a 200-mile area, they said.

At all events, the net result even of a success is admitted by observers here to be limited. General Graziani claimed his largest advance in the Ganale Dorya Valley. Advance here is largely a defensive measure on the Italian part, since Ras Desta's troops from the west threatened to cut off the Italian communications line, the moment General Graziani began to advance on the east. The main eastern line of advance toward Jijiga and Harar is still far from threatening, and well short of the high-water mark of last year.

Poll—Opposed to New Deal, 62.7 P. C. of Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Final results of the Literary Digest poll on the New Deal showed more than three out of every five persons opposed to the New Deal. The question was: "Do you now approve of the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?" The "No's" numbered 1,195,313, or 62.7 per cent of the 1,907,531 votes cast.

New Deal loses in poll: Page 5.

French Radicals—Herriot May Hold Party Reins

Paris—As Sunday approaches, when the Radical Socialists elect a new party head, Edouard Herriot is believed by some observers to have the edge on the more radical Edouard Daladier. The Herriot supporters, reports the Associated Press, fearing advanced ideas of M. Daladier, plan to have M. Herriot resign from the Cabinet to succeed himself as party chief. He has refused to keep both posts at once, where he would have to lead a party essentially hostile to the Cabinet in which he served. Some days ago, he decided in favor of the Cabinet and resigned the party leadership. But his supporters now say that he will serve Premier Laval better by keeping a tight rein on his party than by staying with the Cabinet and letting the party go into the hands of M. Daladier.

Schuschnigg—Visit to Prague Significant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia—The Austrian Chancellor, Schuschnigg, has presumably explored the possibilities of combining with the Little Entente against expanding German influence and power, in a visit here. Many difficulties lie in the path of such an agreement, it is noted, but Austria is feeling financial pressure from France and Britain because of its antisanctions attitude. Austria, moreover, can count less on Italy as an offset to Germany now. If Italy were brought to its knees by the League sanctions, Austria would be compelled to come to some terms with Germany, or seek refuge with the French alliance system again. Tenders in the latter direction are understood to have prompted the Schuschnigg visit.

Capital—Farms, Bonus, World Court to the Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The capital's major newspoints include:

Substitute AAA will be put into action substantially without new legislation, the Administration decided. Broad powers included in the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, already on the books, and only slight amendments, plus appropriations, will be needed. President Roosevelt said the plan could apply to any farmer, since even so-called fertile

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Dictatorship Curley's Goal, Snedden Says

California Educator Sees Attempt to Build Up Second Louisiana

Boston Today—*also sees*—Steps taken to examine producers' books in an attempt to find why milk costs are up—Polymet's "Jerome Whitney" letter signers testify—Maritime Association visit Boston piers, discover heartening upturn in volume of business—Southern foods dominate local markets.

Snedden—Strikes Blow at Curley Policies

Dr. David Snedden of Stanford University, mellowed by years in the classroom, is mild mannered, calm spoken. When he isn't, it is news. There was plenty of news in Palo Alto today.

Dr. Snedden turned from criticism of the action of James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, in canceling his engagement for the Todd lectures, and bitingly charged Governor Curley with "attempting to build a second Louisiana in the Commonwealth, as a natural extension in state politics of the sort of spoliation he fostered when Mayor of Boston."

Called by the San Francisco news bureau of The Christian Science Monitor for amplification of his letter, which charged the Department of Education with breaking its agreement with him for the Todd Lectures, Dr. Snedden said he could think of no reason why the action was taken by Mr. Reardon. He scouted the suggestion that the Teachers' oath controversy might have had anything to do with it. "I am between tweedle dee and tweedle dum on the matter myself," he said, "and certainly Mr. Reardon could not know my position if I don't know it myself.

"My reason for writing the teachers of Massachusetts . . . is simply that I feel Mr. Reardon has acted wholly unfairly in the matter. It is apparent that political control of a rather low order is at the bottom of this. . . .

"When I was Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, all the commissioners were considered relative fixtures, certainly not subject to political appointment and removal. This has obviously been changed by Governor Curley."

Mr. Reardon continued his pleasant but unshaken attitude of not commenting on the Dr. Snedden affair today. "I am," he said, "oblivious to all criticism. I do not read the newspapers; therefore I don't know about the criticism."

Yesterday Governor Curley recommended this attitude to Mr. Reardon.

Mr. Reardon was appointed Commissioner last month to succeed Dr. Payson Smith. It was Dr. Smith who succeeded Dr. Snedden in 1916, when the latter resigned as Commissioner in order to accept a professorship of education in Columbia University.

Milk—Inquiry Into Costs Gives Consumer Hopes

The family man who pays the milk bills took on a hopeful look today as he saw the Massachusetts

Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

'Work or Get Out,' Ultimatum Given To Alaskan Colonists

PALMER, Alaska, Jan. 17 (AP)—A drastic ultimatum—"Go to work or get out"—was handed lagging colonists in Uncle Sam's Matanuska Valley last night.

It was laid down by Ross L. Sheely, colony manager. He had the approval of the Works Progress Administration at Washington.

Investigators had reported that colonists in several instances refused to work.

Mr. Sheely ruled that each of the 160 families must have 10 acres of land cleared and ready for stump-pulling operations by May 1—regardless of the winter weather now prevailing.

He also called upon all families to "clean up" around their homes in two days. He threatened to deprive disobedient ones of their household equipment and other articles they had been obtaining from colony supplies.

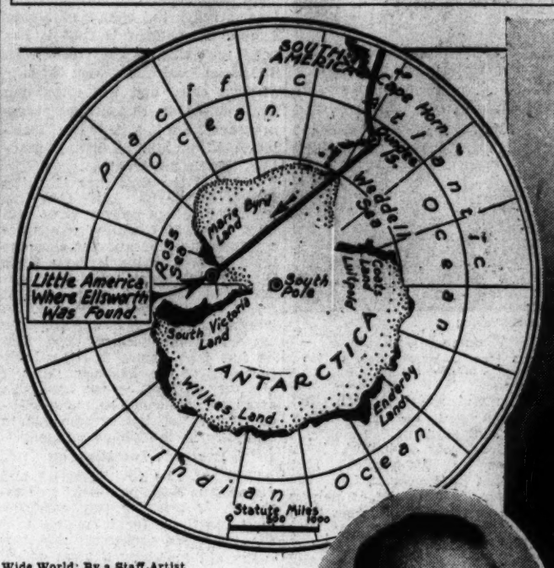
In Washington the Works Progress Administration told Mr. Sheely to require hard work of all new settlers. The instructions said those failing to develop their farms could consider themselves "automatically disqualified."

Investigators quoted one colonist as saying, "We don't need money. We can get everything we want from the commissary on credit. Why work?".

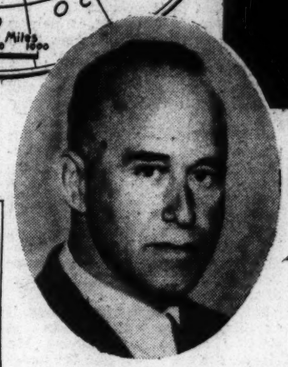
Several colonists have been doing carpentry and other special construction work on a pay basis of 25 per cent cash and 75 per cent credit, the latter applying in the $3000 credit given each family at the outset, along with 40 acres of land.

About 40 families returned to the United States last spring in a "weeding out" of discontented colonists. The colony now consists of 336 adults and 419 children.

Missing Fliers Discovered in Little America



Lincoln Ellsworth



Capt. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Long Silence Ends

Upper—Black Line on Map Shows Route of Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon by Ship to Dundee Isle, Thence by Air to the Bay of Whales, Where They Were Rescued by Discovery II

Increase in Debt To $35,000,000,000 Feared by Bonus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Fresh from the publication of warnings on the fiscal state of the nation, the Senate began its long-awaited debate on the bonus promptly at noon today, with a big majority for passage definitely assured, and enactment over an expected presidential veto practically certain.

"I don't know whether the President will sign this bill or not but I know there is a great difference between this bill and the one last year which he vetoed," declared Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee in opening the debate.

A minute later in replying to the question by Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, Senator Harrison shouted:

"Whether signed by the President or not, this bill will become the law."

Senate Bill Preferred

As the debate opened Senator Harrison made a brief explanation of the differences between the Senate bill and the House Vinson bill. Veterans leaders prefer the Senate bill, he declared, and expect that the baby bonds which are proposed as payment will not be cashed immediately by the ex-service men.

"The good wife will use her in-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Farmers Study Hoover Plan To Restore Farms

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 17 (AP)—Herbert Hoover's farm program today was in the hands of midwestern farmers.

The former President criticized the New Deal last night in the fourth of his series of attacks on the policies of President Roosevelt and declared the farm problem "is still unsolved."

To aid agriculture, Mr. Hoover suggested:

1. Restore home markets to American farmers and increase consumption of food by the restoration of employment.
2. Retire submarginal acres and retard reclamation projects.
3. Encourage co-operative marketing and further improve farm credit machinery.

"The administration of these

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Text of Mr. Hoover's speech: Page 4.

Women's Clubs Turn Eyes From Court to Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Undeterred by the Senate's defeat of World Court adherence, representatives of 2,000,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs gathered here for their annual board meeting, reaffirmed their indorsement of the court and began the study of another peace instrument even more in the public eye today—neutrality.

Miss Alves Long, of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the department of international relations, announced that the World Court resolution had been printed in three different articles for club use as a call and a reminder to rededicate ourselves to the glorious enterprise of securing the adherence of the United States to the World Court. She declared: "We do not intend that this resolution shall be a mere gesture."

Essay Contest

An essay contest for students and clubwomen on the subject "The Truth About the World Court" has been instituted by the International Relations Department, it was announced. Prizes are to be awarded at the council meeting in Miami, Fla., in April.

Announcement was also made of an annual peace scholarship of $1000 offered by the Federation of American Women's Clubs in Europe to an American girl citizen of the United States who must make application by Feb. 1, 1936. The winner will spend six months at Geneva studying international relations problems and must agree to spend another six months writing and speaking for the cause of world peace.

Topics of Study

Explaining that her department's program has been planned with the purpose of showing clubwomen how their interests are bound up with those of people in the other parts of the world, Miss Long listed the following topics for this year's study: The Italo-Ethiopian affair, the League of Nations at work; neutrality, our state department, pressure of population, raw materials and rivalry for markets. With the subject of international relations so vital at this time, Miss Long urged every club, whether it be a music, literary, art, or history club, to delve into the subject.

Initiating a study of neutrality, the clubwomen heard Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College, say that he thought the "halfway" measures sponsored by the Administration would do "more harm than good." He contended that the bill written by the State Department would practically force the League of Nations to resort to military sanctions or else abandon all effort to bring pressure to bear upon the aggressor.

Reverse Policy

In having that effect, he held, they would completely reverse the policy proclaimed by us in the Kellogg Pact. He also objected to the bill on the ground that it contains "no provision whatever for meeting the problems of the old law of blockade and contraband which would come into effect as soon as a formal war was declared. The experience of the World War ought to teach us that for one controversy

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Nye Defies Senate And Offers Proof Of Wilson Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Fighting to forestall the collapse of the two-year effort of the munitions committee, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, answered the charges of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas on the floor of the Senate today. He declared that the committee needed only from $7000 to $9000 and about two weeks more to complete its inquiries.

Senator Nye once more staked the proof of his charge that President Wilson and Robert Lansing, secretary of state, had "falsified" the record when they told a Senate Committee in 1919 that they were unaware of the secret treaties of the Allies until the signature of peace at Versailles, upon the evidence of an unpublished document in the confidential files of the State Department, and upon unprinted entries in the diary of Mr. Lansing, obtained from the Library of Congress.

For All to See

Senator Nye passed the latter entries about the Senate floor today, at the same time that he declared that any member of the Senate could see the mysterious "X" document at the State Department. The latter is understood to have been a communication to Mr. Lansing by Arthur Balfour, head of a British mission to the United States immediately after America joined the war.

Senator Nye took the Senate floor in the middle of the bonus debate, and thereby gained a national sounding board for his charges which might otherwise have passed with minor notice save for Senator Connally's provocative defense of Wilson, in which he assailed Senator Nye.

Democratic Senators are restless over the Republican Senator's assault on President Wilson and threaten to withhold further credit from the munitions committee which for two years has dug into the economic aspects of America's entry into the World War at a cost of $125,000.

Pleased the Morgans

Senator Nye declared as he started his speech that rumors of the Connally address had given "smug satisfaction" to the Morgan partners yesterday, who were on the witness stand before the committee when the Senate assault began. The Morgans had handled $3,000,000,000 worth of war contracts for British and French in the days preceding America's entry into the war, he recalled.

'49ers 'Seceded' From Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Stories more notable for their color than their accuracy seem a perennial by-product of gold mining. Today they come almost as plentifully as in the days of '49 from the camps of California and Nevada, to be scrutinized, questioned and usually discredited by the discerning editor.

This one, however, is vouched for by no less an authority than the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, which contemplates building a power line from Grass Valley to a pioneer community up in Nevada County known as Rough and Ready, to bring electricity to some 30 scattered dwellings and two rambling buildings dating from the gold rush: Odd Fellows Hall and the Rough and Ready Hotel.

The power company engineers unearthed these bits concerning the history of Rough and Ready.

The greatest claim of Rough and Ready to distinction, however, lies in the legend that it once seceded from the Union.

It seems that in the spring of 1850, Joe Sweigart was working his claim, when a stranger from Massachusetts made him a "sporting offer" to dig the plot for a day: If he got more than $200 worth of gold, he would give it to Joe; if less, he would keep it.

The bargain was sealed, and the Yankee went to work. In a few hours he had secured $180 worth of gold, so he laid off work and kept the gold. It seems there had been no stipulation as to how many hours he should work.

Citizens took up the quarrel of their neighbor, and determined to expel the Yankee "slicker" from the community. But for some strange reason, they were halted in their design by the merest scruple: the Yankee, someone pointed out, was after all an American citizen and had not committed crime. It seemed he could not legally be deported.

A spellbinder proposed that they secede, and that they establish a nation of their own, so they could "run Mr. Massachusetts out of town regardless."

There wasn't a single "no" vote. E. F. Brundage was chosen president; and he appointed a cabinet. A few minutes later he and his Secretary of State called the Yankee out and gave him the order: "On your way."

That excitement over, the secession was practically forgotten until the same "leading citizens" met in June to plan a celebration of July 4.

"Why celebrate the Fourth," asked a member of the group, "when you're no longer part of the United States?"

President Brundage called for a vote, and the crowd decided unanimously to dissolve the State of Rough and Ready and return to the Union.

Ellsworth Found Safe In Antarctic

Missing Explorers Rescued From Icy Haven in Bay of Whales

Faulty Transmitter Caused Long Silence

7-Word Message From Captain of Discovery II Brings Glad Tidings

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LONDON, Jan. 17—A British relief expedition flashed back from the Antarctic today word of the dramatic rescue of Lincoln Ellsworth and Capt. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, long-lost explorers, found alive and well in the frozen wastes of Little America.

After piercing the ice locking the Bay of Whales, a British royal research ship located the American, Ellsworth, and the Canadian, Hollick-Kenyon, safely landed there, having exhausted their fuel on a bold projected flight across the South Polar regions.

Mr. Ellsworth has been taken aboard ship, the Discovery wirelessed the Colonial Office late today. The message said: "Ship's party returned with Ellsworth Jan. 16."

Damaged Radio

The explorers' long silence was due to a damaged radio transmitter, the British Government's Colonial Office announced.

A landing party from the Discovery II finally found them comfortably encamped on the face of the great ice barrier. Not since they took off Nov. 23 from Dundee Island, far south of Cape Horn, across the South Polar regions, for the Ross Sea, south of New Zealand, had any word been received from the daring fliers. Hope for their safety was fading—even abandoned by some.

Seven Words Told It

A terse, seven-word message from the master of the Discovery II ended this morning the seven weeks of anxiety.

"Ellsworth and Kenyon are both alive and well," said this message to the Colonial Office, headquarters of the committee directing the Discovery's work.

The Colonial Office later received a graphic, complete message from the master of the Discovery II, describing the finding of the men.

"On first arrival in the Bay of Whales, an orange-colored (cloth) with a tent was observed on the Barrier face," the descriptive message reported.

"A rocket fired from the ship was not answered. A Moth (plane) flew to Little America, five miles distant. Kenyon emerged. A food parachute was dropped with letters.

Kenyon Met Party

"Kenyon advanced and met the ship's party. He was received on board at 12:55 a. m., Jan. 16. He reported Ellsworth alive, but suffering from a slight cold.

"The ship's party is advancing to meet Ellsworth.

"The American airmen state they ran out of fuel 20 miles from Little America, on a bearing of 165 degrees, and sledged in.

"Kenyon is very fit.

"A transmitter switch caused the radio failure."

Eighteen hours earlier a partly garbled message had been received from the Discovery II, indicating that the two fliers had been found.

It was while still trying to confirm that message that the Colonial Office finally received its twofold reports that Mr. Ellsworth and Captain Hollick-Kenyon were safe.

Sighted!

The first word that Mr. Ellsworth and Captain Hollick-Kenyon—objects of an intensive search—might at last have been found came with receipt of a message yesterday from the Discovery II that it had sighted an airplane and a man on the Bay of Whales.

Neither the airplane nor the man, however, was then identified.

A Colonial Office official last night said it could only be presumed that the man must be either Mr. Ellsworth or Captain Hollick-Kenyon, since no other persons are known to be in that vicinity of Little America.

One word of that first wireless message from the captain of the Discovery II—the vessel pressed into the search for the missing men by the British and Australian Governments—could not be deciphered and a repitition was asked. That would take 12 hours or more.

First News

The Discovery Committee, announcing the first words of the missing men, said in a statement:

"A message has been received by the Discovery Committee from the master of the Discovery reporting that the boat arrived safely at the Bay of Wales at 10 p. m., Jan. 15. The message indicates one man was sighted from a plane and also a machine at Little America."

The Colonial Office then issued this statement today:

"A further message has just been received from the master of the Discovery, reporting Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon are both alive and well."

The Australian Minister of Defense announced at Sydney, New South Wales, receipts of another

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

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Oxo Cubes	pkg. of 10 for 25c
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Hamburg-lean-freshly ground	lb. 19c
Fresh Fowl, 4 to 4½ lb. aver.	lb. 29c
Bacon, freshly sliced	lb. 35c
Green Beans, fresh, crisp	lb. 15c
Tomatoes, fancy, firm	2 lb. 25c
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Washington Insights

Two Resignations Rouse Question as to Just What Cause Is

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—A good deal of Washington—and apparently of the nation listened carefully to former President Hoover's farm speech on the radio last night, and was impressed once more with the new and successful Hoover manner, but rather less with the substance of his farm criticisms.

That is to say, Republicans were filled with applause for substance as well as manner, but a good many farm spokesmen as well as out-and-out Democrats were blunt in their declarations that most if not all of the suggested Hoover policies had either been tried and found insufficient, or were already being applied.

In Congress today, several Democrats complimented the Hoover speech by finding it necessary to make some sort of reply. That was real recognition. A few months ago such speeches were treated with haughty unconcern.

Relief to Tub Thumpers

This time, listeners felt, the former President had not used quite the same hammer-and-tongs phrase-making of his three earlier attacks on the New Deal, but had spoken with deliberate, rather quiet confidence, mixing in liberal dashes of asperity and humor. His matter-of-fact and well-informed discussion of all details of the farm situation evoked an apparent listener-response, and was doubly welcome after the hysterical and tub-thumping attacks which some other critics permit themselves.

The G. O. P. sextet of potential candidates: Borah, Dickinson, Hoover, Knox, Landon, Vandenberg (putting them in alphabetical sequence), has an impressive speech-making calendar for soming weeks; the welkin is ringing, even if there is some doubt about free access to the radio waves.

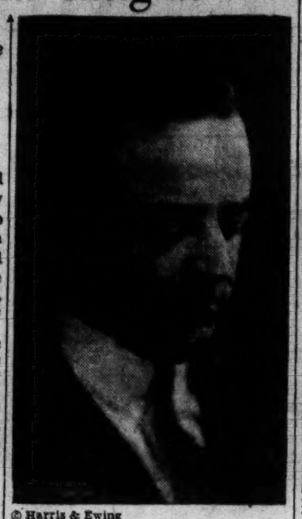
Chip and Jeff: It's been quite a little time since there have been any major resignations in Washington—George N. Peek's, though not so long ago, had been preceded by a long period of estrangement. But today two leading Treasury officials gave notice all at once:

Under Secretary Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, the young Boston banker, and Assistant Secretary Lawrence W. Robert Jr., the amiable raconteur and party leader from Atlanta.

The resignations were accepted in a jovial exchange of letters which may or may not conceal interesting doings; that remains to be dug out. As of today, the President sent hearty thank notes to "My Dear Jeff" and "My Dear Chip," and that was all. Mr. Coolidge advised the President that "circumstances have now arisen which make it advisable for me to tender you my resignation."

This rather tart phrase is felt to harbor some meaning.

Mr. Robert wrote of a "necessary return to private life and my business affairs. I return to the business world," he added, "with the highest confidence in the security of business and society, in the economic and social rehabilitation for which you have so wisely planned and wrought."



© Harris & Ewing
Thomas J. Coolidge
Boston Man, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Resigns

Mr. Coolidge's departure, it is speculated in Washington, may have been precipitated by the prospective 1937 deficit, which is likely to be as large or larger than any of its predecessors. At any rate, he was an extremely useful Under Secretary of Treasury, and earned much esteem in Washington.

GRRRRR. . . .: First prize for pugnacity in Washington has latterly gone to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and he is rather proud of it. He proved the title yesterday by the letter he sent former President Hoover, admitting his mistake when he said the Supreme Court had invalidated three laws signed by the former President.

But his confession of error was, if anything, more prickly than his original charge. He rebuked Mr. Hoover for not giving him the benefit of an "honest mistake" and said a few stinging things about "a politician who is trying to improve a desperate situation." The vinegary Mr. Ickes insists on having his last word.

"I should have recalled," he says, "that attempts to meet any of the critical economic problems pressing for solution were negligible during your Administration. It is entirely constitutional to do nothing."

"Take back your gold": The Democrats at last have paid their debt to John J. Raskob, who in the era of Alfred E. Smith made heavy loans to the party, which he now makes instead to the American Liberty League. A certified check last night of $25,000 wipes out the $120.250 debt.

Mr. Raskob had to dun the National Committee to get his money, winding up with a stinging bid for payment on the morning after the nationwide Jackson Day dinners. Since that dunning note was sent, the Treasury has begun income tax proceedings against Mr. Raskob and Pierre du Pont, perhaps hoping to collect what the Democratic National Committee is paying out!

The Raskob bill arrived in the very midst of morning-after celebrations upon the financial success of the dinners, and cast gloom over the proceeds-taking.

On Jan. 25 the American Liberty League is holding a huge banquet on the same spot of the $50 Jackson Day dinner. As they are charging only $5, reporters are already speculating that it will be a better dinner, at least to eat.

Missouri Pensions Become Effective

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17 (AP)—State pensions for Missouri's aged became a reality last night as requisition blanks were mailed to applicants for the first payments to be made within the next two weeks.

Allen M. Thompson, state pension commissioner, said the initial payments, ranging from $7 to $12 a month, would go to 4000 applicants over 70 years of age.

The disbursements will be continued on a basis of 1000 weekly until between 16.000 and 18,000 Missourians have received pension installments. The State's old-age pension law, passed by the last legislature, has been in effect five months. More than 80,000 persons have applied. Missouri pensions will be paid from a $2,500,000 legislative appropriation.

Gold Policy Called Bar to Stable Price

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—A stable price level is impossible to a country with a fixed price for gold, Prof. George F. Warren, Cornell University economist, today told delegates to the 81st annual convention of the New York State Horticultural Society.

Citing five factors as dominant at various times in the prices of farm products, Dr. Warren compared the fluctuating price of apples with variations in monetary values.

Using charts of apple prices to illustrate his address, the former monetary adviser to President Roosevelt said the supply of gold, the demand for gold, the price of gold and the supply and demand for apples were the principal factors in changes in the price structure of this farm commodity.

Yield and demand for specific varieties also entered into the price range, he said.

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N. Y. Phone Firm Aids Racketeers, LaGuardia Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The New York Telephone Company has before it today the charge of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia that it has been "subsidizing" racketeers with its special local toll system for out-of-town calls, and the ultimatum that unless it discontinues these numbers, he will seek federal legislation to prohibit a listing practice "which deceives."

It is not the first time that the Fusion Mayor has battled in this field. For he has been at odds with New York City utility companies over one issue or another since he took office, and his levy on them for the emergency relief tax program has brought court actions from the telephone company. In leveling this new charge, the Mayor's pronouncement was that he has told James L. Kilpatrick, president of the company, "that it was very difficult to see how such arrangements could be made without the knowledge of someone in authority in the 'phone company."

Demands Investigation

"I asked him to investigate and discontinue these numbers," he continued. "I consider this condition most startling, for it means that the gangsters, racketeers and tinhorns are aided by a great public utility company in maintaining fake addresses and telephone numbers. It is subsidizing them by letting them pay local tolls for out-of-town calls.

"If the company does not act I will go to the Federal Communications Commission and to the Department of Justice and ask for legislation prohibiting the listing of a false address or a false telephone number which deceives and which indicates a location in New York State, when in fact the location is in another state."

How Service Works

The allegation, uncovering a ramification of underworld operations said to be a commonplace to the racing fraternity, concerns the telephone company's "foreign exchange service" by which firms located outside New York City may obtain a local exchange number and city rates as a convenience to their New York City customers. Evidence that it also benefits racing touts and bucketshop operators was had, the Mayor said, in a list of 54 numbers obtained by the police department in the Rector and Chelsea exchanges that actually terminated in New Jersey or in Nassau and Westchester counties, New York. Some of these numbers had as many as 10 trunk lines, it was said.

"Get the implication?" he asked reporters. "If any of you lived in New Jersey and called your home, you would have to pay 10 or 15 cents, as the case may be. If you want to place a bet, however, you get the benefit of your New Jersey connection."

Expert police opinion was, he added, "that this subterfuge made the detection and apprehension of criminals and the establishing of a case against them almost impossible."

Mr. Kilpatrick, in a statement today, said that, while the company could not pass upon the use made of its foreign exchange service by its thousands of subscribers, it had always been its practice to cooperate with city authorities in efforts to suppress illegal operations of this sort.

Work Compensation Costs Gain in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Industrial accidents in the Empire State during the first six months of 1935 cost approximately $12,999,376 under the Workmen's Compensation law, according to a report by Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner, today. The number of accidents during the calendar year was placed by Mr. Andrews at 372,481, as against 248,550 in 1934. He voiced the view that the complete figures of payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act would show an increase in 1935 over payments in 1934, which were given as $22,084,083.

"As a result of investigations by the Division of Workmen's Compensation, the Attorney General has gotten convictions against 400 employers who sought to avoid compliance with the Workmen's Compensation law," the report said.

Reduction of accidents is expected to follow an educational campaign among employees as well as employers. Last fall the department appointed Dr. Leonard Greenburg as executive-director of the division of industrial hygiene, and several studies of means by which working conditions may be improved have followed his entrance into that office, it was reported.

Charity Racket Investigated

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—Warrants charging Mayor Arthur H. Valade and Police Chief E. K. Hanlon of suburban River Rouge and seven other persons with conspiracy to defraud in an alleged "charity racket" were signed Jan. 15 by Recorder's Judge George Murphy. The complaint alleges that $11,804 was collected, partly by intimidation or promises of police immunity by solicitors who represented that the money was to buy Christmas baskets for the poor, but that only $300 actually was spent for that purpose.

Financial Architects

Topical Press
Sir Montagu Norman — Sir Otto Niemeyer
Two Famous British Personalities in the Banking World Saying Good-by at Victoria Station, London, When Sir Otto Left for India in Connection With the Financial Side of the New Indian Constitution

Experts Begin Financial Roof Over India's New Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, Jan. 17—Sir Otto Niemeyer, one of the directors of the Bank for International Settlements, arrived in India today, on a mission from the British Government to settle the final financial arrangements in connection with the forthcoming introduction of India's new constitutional reforms.

Accompanying him are Mr. V. S. Sundaram of the Indian Accounts Service and Mr. K. Anderson of the Indian Office in London, who will act as joint secretaries to the inquiry.

The main problem which Sir Otto and his colleagues are to solve is how to apportion taxation resources between the central Federal Government that is about to be set up at Delhi and the administrations of the various provinces which together with the Indian princely states, form the federating units of the whole organization.

Burma Poses Problem

A preliminary problem which the mission has to investigate is that of the separating off from India of the resources with which the new and now automatic dependency of Burma is to start its new system of government.

Most of the Indian provinces will require "subventions" from the income collected for itself by the central government. Burma is on another footing as its internal financial position is stronger. But here the question comes in of what portion of the inherited liabilities of the central government of India, Burma should be required to take upon its shoulders.

All this means much hard bargaining in which the presence of such a disinterested financier of international standing as Sir Otto Niemeyer is expected to give weight to decisions that have to be reached.

India Can Do It

The strength of India's basic financial position is such that despite the serious setback in its revenue caused by the world slump in trade, no doubt is felt about the country's ability eventually to meet the enhanced cost of administration involved in the approaching substitution of democratic for bureaucratic rule. This is because India in the past has not only had what is believed to have been the cheapest administration in the world—taking its size and population into consideration—but it has also had a succession of financial administrators who have built up a great national system of railways and irrigation works almost entirely out of current revenue.

India therefore, although intrinsically an intensely poor country, is in the unique position of possessing remunerative public works far exceeding in capital value its entire national debt.

Sir Otto Niemeyer's task is to build upon this wonderful foundation so that wise use may be made by the new Indian democracy of the self-denial exercized by its predecessors in power.

Women's Clubs Turn to Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

created by economic sanctions, 10 will be created by military sanctions," he declared.

The international ties the federation has through its clubs abroad were described by Mrs. Herbert F. French, Braintree, Mass.

"From the Seoul Women's Club of Korea," she said, "we learn of the installation of a chemistry laboratory in the foreign school," she reported. "The women's club of Monterrey, Mexico, is doing special work in the school for the blind. The International Women's Club of Yokohama is sponsoring a course in the study of Japanese art and culture. The American Woman's Club of Vancouver, through its education committee, has been making a study of Canada and Canadian resources.

Old-Age Pensions

"The clubwomen of New Zealand are actively participating in a move for reciprocal legislation on the subject of old-age pensions between Australia and New Zealand. The housewives organization of New Zealand has launched a campaign to "clean Sydney" in demanding that city ordinances be obeyed in respect to smoking, expectorating and the scattering of rubbish."

"I recently received a letter from a Norwegian woman in Oslo, inquiring about membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She gave as one of the reasons why she wished to join, her desire to learn what the American women are doing for peace and good will.

Several requests have come from groups in our own country for names and addresses of clubwomen abroad whom they wish to contact in their efforts to achieve greater international confidence. I hope the state presidents and directors will personally interest themselves in the international policies of the clubs of their states, as much good can be done along the right lines."

Kermit Roosevelt, vice-president of the United States Lines, and Col. John Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, made a plea at last evening's session for enlargement of the American Merchant Marine.

The women voted to recommend that state federations study the Disney bill for the establishment of a National Academy of Public Affairs with a view to taking informed action at the Miami Council meetings on the question of giving it the federation's support.

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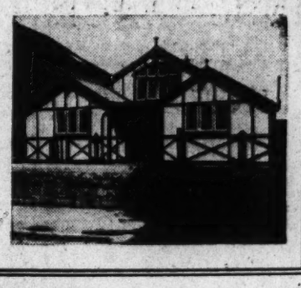

Nine Convictions For Complicity In Stavisky Scandal

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—France's great Stavisky scandal closed today with conviction of only nine of the 20 defendants accused of complicity in the vast swindles which resulted in rioting in the streets of Paris and overthrow to a French cabinet.

Mme. Arlette Simon Stavisky, widow of the alleged swindler, and 10 others of the 20 defendants were acquitted of the charges of complicity in the $10,000,000 frauds.

"Extenuating circumstances" were found in the cases of all those convicted except Gustave Tissier, Manager of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnship. His confession broke the case and sent Stavisky fleeing to the mountain cabin where he died of a pistol wound, described by police as self-inflicted.

The others convicted were:

Joseph Garat, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and former Mayor of Bayonne, where Stavisky established his municipal pawnshop.

Henry Cohen, appraiser at the Bayonne pawnshop.

Raoul Desbrosses, manager of the Orleans pawnshop.

Paul Guebin, a bonds salesman.

Henri Hayotte, implicated by the prosecution in a fake emerald deal.

Georges Hatot, an actor who often played the role of a millionaire on the stage and whom the prosecution charged Stavisky hired to play the same role in real life.

Gen. Joseph Bardi de Fourtou, charged with lending his name to Stavisky's swindlers.

Gaston Bonnaure, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Madame Stavisky, a former mannequin, dressed quietly but smartly in black, smiled when she heard the pronouncement of her acquittal.

The defendants will be sentenced later. All 20 of them employed the same defense plea—misplaced confidence.

Passengers Tell of Avalanche

COLFAX, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—Fifteen men, injured but safe, told today of their escape from beneath an avalanche of snow which crushed one steel coach of a transcontinental train near Donner Summit in the high Sierra Mountains. Recent rains had loosened the heavy snow, they said.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

areas are not kept up to par by proper chemical treatment and scientific farming.

The Bonus, "whether signed by the President or not, . . . will become the law," shouted Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Finance Committee, opening the Senate debate.

Women's Clubs gathered in their General Federation and representing 2,000,000 members, declared flatly for the World Court, rebuking the recent action of the Senate in defeating a bill for adherence.

Senator Nye defended his denunciation of Woodrow Wilson's share in the peace treaties, before the Senate. He is said to be alarmed that disgruntled Democrats will shut off the appropriations for his munitions inquiry, which needs $7000 to $9000 more to complete its work.

Rescued—Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon Safe

London—Lincoln Ellsworth and his co-pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, are rescued, the Associated Press reports in a copyright story. A British relief expedition found them comfortably encamped by the Bay of Whales, where they landed with fuel exhausted on a bold projected flight across the south polar regions. They had not been heard from since Nov. 23, when they took off for the South, because their radio transmitter had gotten out of order. The men have been taken aboard the rescue ship Discovery II.

Hoover—Outlines Farm Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln, Neb.— Herbert Hoover offered the farmer his plan for "plenty not scarcity," in these terms:

More domestic food consumption through recovery, according to Mr. Hoover's familiar plans. "Protection," to keep out food imports.

Restoration of reasonable foreign markets (the method, through "sane national policies" was not stated).

Retirement of submarginal lands and holding back on land reclamation until the new land can be used.

Encouraged co-operative marketing agreements, to prevent gluts and improved farm credit machinery. Selection of new crops to be expanded, instead of curtailing the old, such as vegetable oils and sugar, vegetables and new raw materials for industry. These new crops may be subsidized as long as needed to get them under way.

The new Roosevelt soil fertility plan, Mr. Hoover said, should not contain any new-deal production control ideas, if adopted.

Farmers study Hoover plan: Page 1.

Dublin—Senate Defers Vote on Abolishment

Dublin, Irish Free State (AP)— The Senate evaded a second and final vote on the bill to abolish itself. It approved, instead, a surprise motion by which consideration of the bill was postponed until representatives of the Dail (Lower House) and Senate confer for the purpose of devising a new second chamber.

The action, it was reported, does not affect Eamon de Valera's power to move, in the Dail after Feb. 11, that the bill be deemed to have passed both houses, thus making abolition of the Senate effective. The constitutional period has elapsed in which the Dail is prevented from overriding the Senate.

North China—Japanese Serve Ultimatum

Tientsin—Japan's military chiefs informed the new North China leaders that they must cease teaching anti-Japanese doctrines to their soldiers, or take the consequences, the Associated Press reports. The warning came at a conference between General Sung, head of the new regime, and Generals Doihara and Tada of Japan.

The belief persists here that the North China regime is tottering and headed for replacement by a new Japanese-protected government. Governor Han of Shantung has been wooed by the National Government with men and munitions, and his overlord, General Yen, has been given a high military post second only to Generalissimo Chiang. But Japanese demands and influence are tightening.

Nanking—(AP)—Generalissimo Chiang was quoted by students with with whom he conferred on Sino-Japanese relations as saying, "War is only a question of time." "I am not surrendering and I will sign no agreement injurious to China," the Generalissimo was reported by the students to have said.

Paris—Students' Strike Causes Clash

Paris—(AP)—Two policemen were injured and 10 students arrested in clashes arising from a University of Paris student strike in protest against the continued employment of Dr. Gaston Jèze, Ethiopian legal aide and a university law professor.

The crisis occurred both in classrooms and Latin Quarter streets. The Nationalists clashed with Leftist sympathizers and police were called to break up street fights. Authorties closed the School of Science after a scuffle between striking students and those who refused to leave their classes. Groups of students throughout the city joined the strike.

Mexico—Roman Catholics Denounce Socialists

Mexico City (AP)— The Roman Catholic Church openly defied the Mexican Government's socialistic education law yesterday in a pastoral letter forbidding church members to allow their children to attend socialistic schools. Disobedience will be termed a mortal sin by the church. The pastoral, signed by all archbishops and bishops in Mexico, declared:

"No Catholic can be a Socialist, if Socialism is understood to be any system which neither recognizes the rights of God and the church nor the right of all men to possess goods acquired by legitimate work or inherited."

The letter instructed parents, teachers and priests to provide children with a religious education, and appealed especially to persons of means to aid the church in this work. Roman Catholics in Mexico always have opposed socialistic education, but today's letter was the most outspoken attack on the system since it became law slightly more than a year ago.

New Type of Lens Eliminates Glare In Water Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17—Literally spun out of the picture by a new type of rotating lens perfected by the Eastman Kodak Company, polarized light, the thing that has troubled photographers attempting to picture glossy surfaces and water scenes, henceforth will be a thing of the past, according to engineers at the Eastman plant here.

The device eliminates reflections from oblique surfaces, highly polished surfaces and water, they said, and permits a photographer better to control relative light effects from walls and roofs in pictures of buildings and opens up a new lane for artistic photography.

As explained by kodak officials, light generally vibrates in all directions, at right angles to the light ray itself, but under some conditions becomes polarized, under which all directions of vibration save one have been stopped. The rotating lens, made up of two glass surfaces, between which are a countless number of minute rod-like crystals, eliminates the troublesome ray.

With the new lens glossy surfaces can be photographed safely and pictures taken against blue skies, with the objects standing out clearly and the sky subdued without detracting from the rest of the photograph, they said.

Steady Relief for Idle Advised by Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—An urgent appeal for "a consistent policy in and continuity of relief administration" with adequate appropriations for relief to "provide a breathing spell for the unemployed and give them a measure of security for the next 12 months," was made by the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in a statement by Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary, today.

"We are convinced," he said, "that the great masses of unemployed desire first of all regular jobs at decent wages and hours. Until private business or the Government shall make such employment available, the unemployed are entitled to humane treatment, adequate relief and freedom from constantly shifting relief policies.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 6:00 am
*Laconia	Jan. 19	Cobh, Jan. 27	Jan. 18, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 am
Pres. R'v'lt	Jan. 22	Cobh, Jan. 30	Jan. 21, 6:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 24	Cherbourg, Jan. 30	Jan. 24, 1:00 pm	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
†Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco, Jan. 28	Jan. 20, 4:00 pm	Jan. 20, 7:30 pm
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

*Leaving Boston. †Australia must be specially addressed.

Hoffman Scorns Growing Cry For His Impeachment

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TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17—Striking back at threats of impeachment, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman defended his 30-day reprieve of Bruno Richard Hauptmann today with a bristling retort to his foes.

"If impeachment is the price that must be paid for daring to follow the dictates of my conscience, I am ready to pay it," the Governor said in the longest statement he has ever issued on the Lindbergh case.

"A good investigation of the Lindbergh case might be a healthy thing."

The Governor's statement, following the publication in the Trenton State-Gazette and Trenton Evening Times today of an editorial titled "Impeach Hoffman," came shortly after an exchange of cablegrams between Attorney General David T. Wilentz and Dr. John F. Condon (Jaffsie) had been made public.

Offered to Return

The Attorney General advised Condon that the Governor's course might be construed as a reflection upon the State of New Jersey and the authorities that investigated the Lindbergh case. Dr. Condon offered to return forthright from Cristobal, where he arrived today. Mr. Wilentz said there was no need of it.

Governor Hoffman, who has indicated a desire to talk with Dr. Condon, signed the reprieve order today. It was left with the clerk of the Court of Pardons to be taken by him to the prison. The condemned man, who was under sentence to die at 8 o'clock tonight, learned of the reprieve late yesterday.

Governor Hoffman's statement follows:

"In granting a reprieve to Bruno Richard Hauptmann, I exercised the right that the framers of the Constitution gave to the governors of New Jersey—an act of executive clemency that has been exercised since time immemorial by many of my distinguished predecessors in office. It is never exercised until persons condemned to die have exhausted their rights in the courts of New Jersey.

Doubts Some of Evidence

"I have never expressed an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of Hauptmann. I do, however, share with hundreds of thousands of our people the doubt as to the value of the evidence that placed him in the Lindbergh nursery on the night of the crime; I do wonder what part passion and prejudice played in the conviction of a man who was previously tried and convicted in the columns of many of our newspapers.

"I do, on the basis of evidence that is in my hands, question the truthfulness and mental competency of some of the chief witnesses for the State; I do doubt that this crime could have been committed by any one man, and I am worried about the eagerness of some of our law-enforcement agencies to bring about the death of this one man so that the books may be closed in the thought that another great crime mystery has been successfully solved—an eagerness that is reflected in the order given to the banks to no longer bother about looking for the balance of the ransom money when approximately $30,000 was still in circulation.

Makes No Apology

"I make no apology for granting a reprieve in this case. During this period we may calmly consider some of the baffling phases of the crime and the subsequent trial of Hauptmann. I intend to give to the public, in due course, my reasons for entertaining the doubts that I have expressed and I intend to direct the state police to continue their search for any other person or persons involved in the crime.

"Colonel Lindbergh, Colonel Schwarzkopf, and many others have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the crime was perpetrated by more than one person and there is no justification now for abandoning that belief.

"In the meantime, Hauptmann is not being turned loose. He will remain safely in custody in the death house in the New Jersey state prison. In order to set at rest many rumors concerning his conduct, may I say that, to the best of my knowledge, he has made no confession and has offered to make none.

Spurned $75,000 Offer

"In my presence and in the presence of many witnesses, Sid Boehm of the New York Evening Journal stated that his paper had offered Hauptmann $75,000, to be left to his widow and his child, for an exclusive confession. This offer was rejected. Likewise, when Hauptmann was told that his only chance to save his life was to go before the Board of Pardons, say 'I am guilty,' and throw himself upon the mercy of the court, he spurned this opportunity.

"I am moved by no maudlin sentiment on this matter. I am the father of three children; I look upon the kidnaping as the most dastardly of crimes and I shared the horrors that struck the hearts of people throughout the world after the murder of the Lindbergh baby.

Hopes for Full Justice

"I am interested in the preservation of that thing we have rather proudly called 'Jersey justice,' and I hope that real and full justice will finally be done in this case. A stay of comparatively few days can not repeal that end.

"Impeachment proceedings represent only one of the threats leveled at me if I elected to follow my own sense of duty in this matter. I do not fear them, but I ask that the charges be heard in the halls of the Legislature, as the Constitution provides, and not in the biased editorial columns of a few New Jersey newspapers.

"The Constitution protects, and rightfully so, the 'freedom of the press,' but neither the Constitution nor the statutes of the State protects public officials from the freedom of the 'yellow press.'"

Senate Starts Bonus Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

fluence to hold back the bonus bonds for a rainy day," declared Senator Harrison. "Few men can get away from the good influence of a good wife and the children," he added.

He made this reply in response to a demand by Senator Hastings that he explain why he followed the President in opposing the Patman bill last year while supporting the present bill. The Patman bill was "inflationary," explained Senator Harrison.

Gives Two Estimates

Asked by Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan to set down the present value of the veterans' adjusted service certificates and the maturity value, Senator Harrison gave two figures. He said that payment of the present bill represented the difference between $3,760,000,000, and $2,420,000,000.

Prior to the debate, senators had the unusual opportunity of reading the confidential testimony on the Treasury's condition which Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, gave in oral evidence before an executive session of the Senate Finance Committee on Tuesday.

Mr. Morgenthau, the testimony revealed, had asked that his comments be kept secret, but members of the committee declined, and the discussion was spread on the record, the high light being an apparent implication that new taxes would be needed to tide the country over the next year or so, if the bonus is passed.

$11,000,000,000 Needed

In the 17½ months until the end of the 1937 fiscal year, Mr. Morgenthau said that $11,000,000,000 would have to be raised.

The witness said that recently the insurance companies had been the biggest buyers of Government long-term bonds.

As a result of the bonus enactment, if passed, and the AAA decision, Mr. Morganthau estimated an increase of the gross public debt to $35,000,000,000 at the end of the 1937 fiscal year.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina asked Mr. Morgenthau if new taxes would be necessary next year.

"What the President said if I remember correctly," Mr. Morgenthau replied, "was that no new taxes would be necessary if no new legislation was passed."

"I think that is correct," said Senator Bailey. "Now we have these new obligations right at hand. They are more than $1,000,000,000 in the soldiers' bonus. Why would we not be compelled to raise the money?"

Depends on Congress

"I won't know," said witness, "until I know what Congress is going to do, whether they are going to pass the appropriation and whether they are going to pass any new legislation."

Mr. Morgenthau said later:

"One day there is confidence and the people who buy bonds are with you, and then overnight something happens and they won't buy."

Senator Bailey asked what would happen if the Government could not borrow and refund the possible $11,300,000,000.

Warns of Chaos

"The minute I cannot raise the money required to finance the Government," Mr. Morganthau said, "that minute you will have complete chaos."

A large part of the committee hearing, the report discloses, was taken up by Senators arguing among themselves, rather than with the Morgenthau testimony. Chief of the points stressed in this discussion was that of Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, who insisted that the Treasury was not so far out of balance as was generally supposed. This conclusion he reached by putting on the credit side of the ledger big items of "recoverable assets," and also gold profits.

Senator Black asserted that the country's net debt had increased only $7,634,000,000 since February, 1933.

Three Billion by Roosevelt

From this he deducted $4,493,000,000 in recoverable items, giving him a net debt increase of $3,141,000,000.

He then deducted another $2,100,000,000 of gold profit, resulting from changing the gold content of the dollar. This money is now in the stabilization fund. By these two calculations, Senator Black was left with a debt increase of only $1,041,000,000 in the period.

However, since there were also "recoverable items" of between $2,000,000,000 and $2,500,000,000 when President Roosevelt took office, Senator Black agreed that the net debt had been increased about $3,000,000,000 under Roosevelt, after recoverable items had been deducted.

Missing Fliers Safe and Sound

(Continued from Page 1)

message from the master of the Discovery, saying efforts would be made to take aboard a man sighted near Little America.

Premier Joseph A. Lyons of the Australia Commonwealth, which sponsored the Discovery's voyage with the British Government, sent a message of congratulation to the captain of the vessel.

The explorers, Lincoln Ellsworth and Capt. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, were last heard from Nov. 23 when they started their hazardous airplane flight across Antarctica from Dundee Island to the Ross Sea.

Dundee Island is 600 miles south of Cape Horn, southernmost tip of South America; and the Ross Sea is south of New Zealand.

Although some despaired for their safety as long days passed with no further word after their take-off, experienced explorers contended that they might have been unreported simply because they were out of wireless range.

Rescue Expeditions

The British and Australian Governments finally launched their rescue expedition Jan. 1, the Discovery II sailing from Dunedin, N. Z., bearing stores of supplies and two airplanes, designed to make searching flights if the ship could not locate the men.

Another rescue vessel, the Wyatt Earp, supply ship of the Ellsworth expedition, was en route to Little America under the command of Sir Hubert Wilkins to join the search.

The Wyatt Earp bore a plane flown from the United States to South America by Dick Merrill, and equipped with skis and pontoons, also to undertake searching flights.

Started in December

The efforts to locate the South Polar explorers started late in December from both sides of Antarctica.

On one side, the Ellsworth Expedition's supply ship, the Wyatt Earp, sailed from Magellanes, Chile.

At the same time, the British Royal Research ship Discovery II sailed from Melbourne, Australia, on the other side of Antarctica, for the Bay of Whales.

The United States State Department assisted in co-ordinating plans and communications between the several governments and individuals involved in the widespread search.

Off to Antarctic

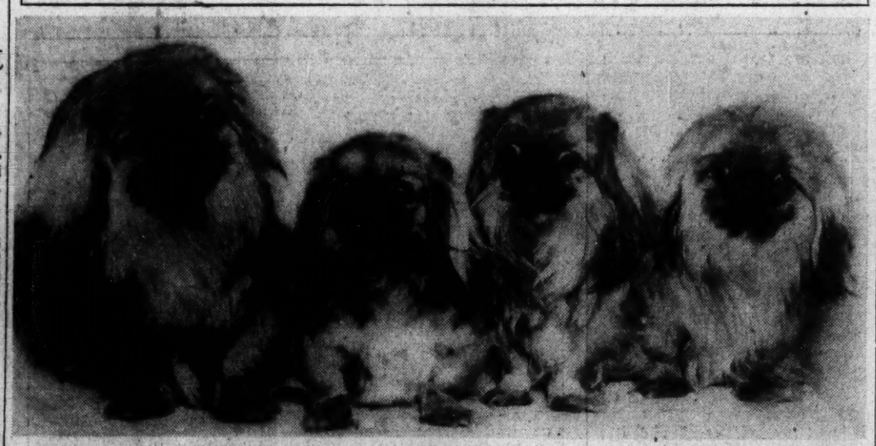
The Discovery set forth from Melbourne Dec. 24 for Dunedin, New Zealand, to take on fuel for the voyage.

She sailed from Dunedin Jan. 2 for the Bay of Whales, on the Antarctic Ross Sea. Nine days later, her master reported the steamship was lying in the South Polar Sea, awaiting an opening in the ice to sail into the Bay of Whales.

"The ice is heavier and leads are less open," the master then reported.

The Discovery finally made its way into the Bay of Whales last Wednesday, whence its reports of the finding of Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon finally came.

Quadruplets



Wide World — Shown at Show of Pekinese Club in New York City

They Are Owned by Mrs. Everett M. Clark of Brooklyn, and Are Foo Li, Totsu, Dee Dee and Major Mite-of-Miralac

Poor Richard Club Honors Excellence in Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17—The 230th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth is being celebrated this week in Philadelphia, the city of his adoption, by various exhibits, ceremonies, and the annual dinner of the Poor Richard Club tonight. At this dinner the gold medal for achievement during the year will be awarded by the club to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation.

The Franklin Institute is exhibiting, in addition to its regular collectio of articles associated with Benjamin Franklin, a special display of items borrowed from the collection of Arthur Bloch of Philadelphia. These include the dress sword which he wore at the French Court and various books, signatures and imprints. There are also some copies of Poor Richard's Almanak for 1761 and 1773 and some uncut paper money printed by Franklin.

Exhibit Franklin Mementos

The University of Pennsylvania has prepared a special exhibit of Franklinlana in the main reading room of its library, as a part of the General Alumni Society's celebration of the birthday of Franklin—the founder of the institution. Special exercises will be held in Houston Hall on Saturday.

The Library Company of Philadelphia, also founded by Franklin, has on display another collection of books and pictures connected with him. Among the books is "The Religion of Nature Delineated," which was set up by him while stranded in London from 1723 to 1726, according to the descriptive card provided by the library with this and each other item of the exhibit.

There is an etching by Frank Taylor of Franklin's first home in Philadelphia, when he boarded with a Mrs. Read; a copy of the Pennsylvania Gazette, which was taken over by Franklin from Samuel Keimer, who had been his employer; several books printed by his brother James Franklin in 1729; a minute book of the proceedings of the directors of the library "collected and continued" by Franklin himself; and a number of other interesting items.

Mr. Sloan, Chief Speaker

The principal speaker at the Poor Richard Club Dinner will be Mr. Sloan who was chosen by the club as an outstanding figure in the automotive industry which, during the past year has made full use of advertising, it was felt. The medal is awarded each year to "that citizen of the United States whose life and interests best typify advancement in the field to which the club's purposes are dedicated"—the field of advertising.

Fred Waring, whose band will head the list of entertainers at the function, will also be honored by the club for his work in the new field of broadcast advertising, which also is connected with the automobile industry.

Radio will be represented by several other entertainers including Phil Baker, Frank Parker, Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson. A feature of the entertainment is to be a "Parade of Trademarks" in which 40 girls will be costumed to represent different nationally known emblems.

Poor Richard Club members and civic officials will make the annual morning pilgrimage to Benjamin Franklin's grave in the old cemetary at Fifth and Arch Streets, and will then go to Old Christ Church, once attended by Franklin and Washington, for special commemorative services.

A celebration of a more modern event, the opening of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, is also in progress this week.

EXPRESS BUSSES TO NEW YORK $3.50 TO BOSTON ROUND TRIP $6.30
7 Trips Daily Latest Motor Coaches LIBerty 5867
De Luxe I-R-T Co. Busses Every 30 Minutes BOSTON PROVIDENCE $1.35 Round Trip
VICTORIA-BERKSHIRE LINES
BOSTON TERMINALS
251 Tremont St.—Opp Met. Theatre and 1 Cambridge St. Scollay Square
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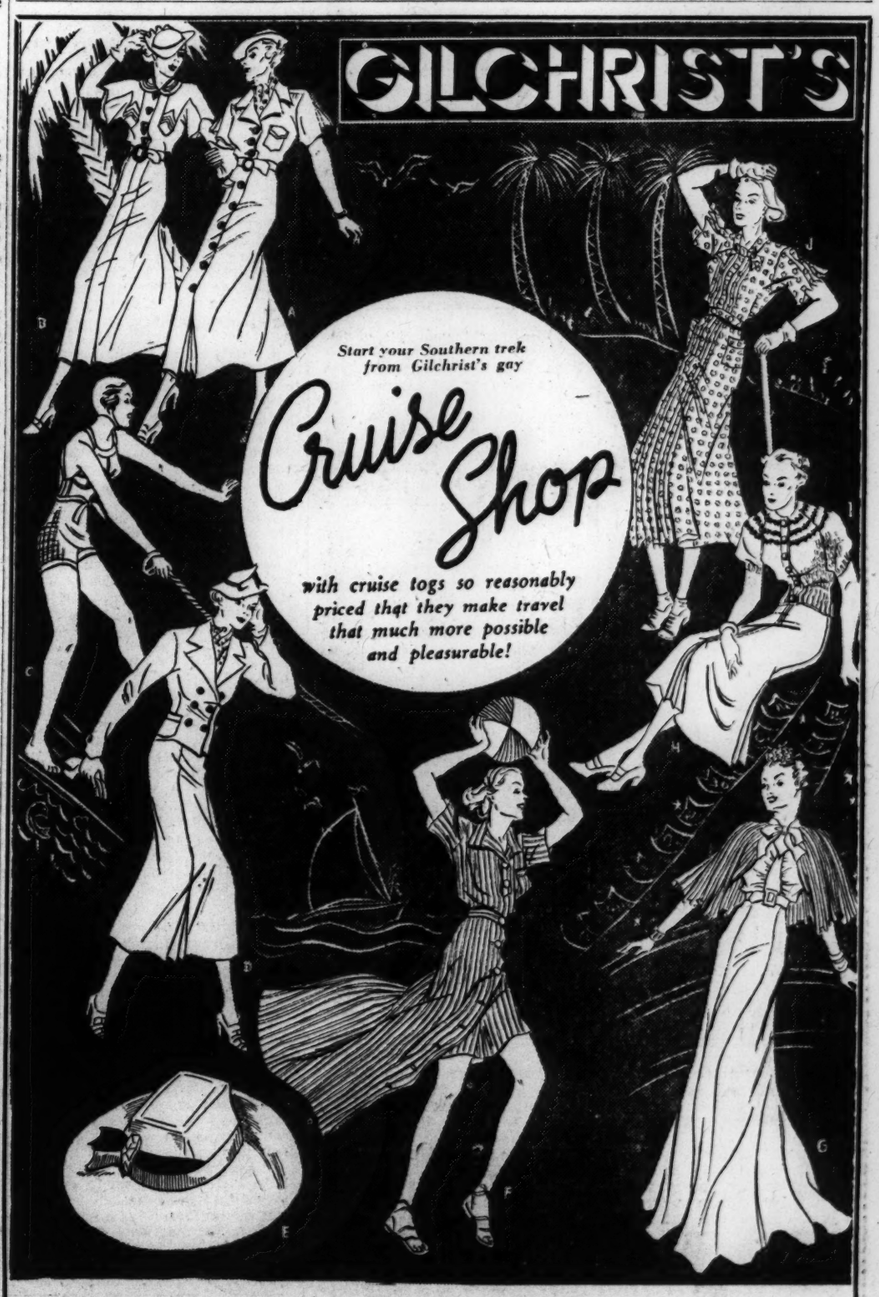
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A. Women's crepe, contrasting buttons, pastels with print ascot	$7.95	F. 3 piece play suits, gay plaids or striped sports cottons	$2.25
B. Jacquard novelty crepe, pastels with contrasting buttons	$7.95	G. Sheer enchanting chiffon, double pleated two-tone cape	$16.75
C. One piece wool swim suit, waffle weave, white, pastels	$4.95	H. Flannel skirt, with inverted pleats, in creamy white	$3.95
D. Shetland tweed suits, Fred Astaire or action back styles	$10.75	I. Sweaters, pastels, hand knit, with contrasting color	$3
E. Fur felt hat, captivating square crown, white, pastels, black	$3.95	J. Madras shirtmaker frock, pleated bosom, pearl buttons	$3

Cruise Shop—Second Floor

BOSTON

Hoover Declares Farm Problem Vitally Affects 7,000,000 American Homes

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 17 (AP)—The text of Mr. Hoover's speech here last night follows:

I have recently debated various realities of the New Deal at Oakland, New York and St. Louis. I propose now to explore it further, particularly its agricultural policies and their effect on the whole people.

The New Deal has developed a new technique in debate. They set up a glorious ideal to which we all agree unanimously. Then they drive somewhere else or into the ditch. When we protest, they blackguard us for opposing the glorious ideal. And they announce that all protestors are the tools of Satan or Wall Street. When we summon common sense and facts they weep aloud over their martyrdom for the ideal.

Teamwork Lacking

The New Deal explanations on their agricultural policies exceed 30,000,000 words. You will not expect me to turn the light into every dark corner in 30 minutes.

Romeo, Where Art Thou?

Some of the rugged prima donnas who have directed these policies have resigned and said worse things than I would say. One quality of the old regulated individualists was team work.

Right at the outset, let us get some things perfectly clear. There is an agricultural problem. It concerns the entire nation. It concerns the happiness of 7,000,000 homes. Our country will not have reached either full moral or economic stature until confidence and hope shine in these homes. The problem is still unsolved.

Aside from its flagrant flouting of the Constitution, the New Deal farm method had within it destruction both to the farmers and to the nation. A new program is necessary. It is now in the making. The nation has a right to insist that it must be effective and it must be based upon sound principles. I shall debate the subject in five directions.

Covering the Ground

Part One will be the reasons why the farm question is of national interest. I hope this part will be emphatic.

Part Two is a few words upon the causes of the farmers' troubles. I hope this part will not wholly spoil the stock in trade of many politicians, for they have to live also.

Part Three is wha the New Deal is doing to the farmer as a citizen, along with all other citizens. These are the things to avoid in the future. I hope this part will not be too sad.

Part Four is what the New Deal has done to the farmer in his farming business. This is also sad.

Part Five consists of some discussion of a new program. It may shock those who believe in doing nothing for human ills. It may shock those who believe that all healing medicine comes off the collectivist brew.

Little Sidepaths of Woe

In all parts there are remarks on what the New Deal has been doing to the whole structure of human liberty and American institutions in the guise of farm relief.

Each part has unpleasant features to somebody. However, my position is such that approval by politicians and many others who live by the sweat of the farmers' brows is immaterial. If this country is to be saved as a decent place for the farmers' children and all our children to live in ordered liberty and faith of the future, we have a lot of unpleasant truth to face. In the long war for right thinking falsehood often wins the first battle. But truth always wins the last—if the nation survives in the meantime.

Part I

President Roosevelt, on Dec. 9, at Chicago, properly stated one reason why the plight of the farmer is an issue which concerns all of the American people. He said:

"Farm prosperity cannot exist without city prosperity, and city prosperity cannot exist without farm prosperity."

Every President since George Washington, every public man, every economist and every schoolteacher has said the same thing. It is vitally true, even if it is not news. But the President omitted to state other reasons why his farm policies are an issue vital to the whole American people.

The first is that the urgent need of farm relief has been used as a cover to impose the New Deal philosophy upon the American people.

Government of Individuals

That is comprised of government by individuals in place of a government of laws.

It comprises goosestepping the people under this pinkish banner of planned economy. That was tried under the NRA but the Supreme Court halted it early. It has had a longer march under the AAA.

Step by step the new-deal agricultural policies advanced from cajolery with a gentle rain of checks to open coercion. Men who planted on their own farms and sold in their own way the product which God and their own labor gave them could have been sent to jail for doing just that.

That is not liberty. That is collectivism.

The second reason the President did not state was that those ideas of production control revolve upon planned scarcity instead of the plenty upon which America alone has made progress.

To stop the production of 50,000,000 fertile acres is not progress.

Surrendering Human Hope

That also concerns the whole people. Civilization has made progress solely through producing more and more of varied things. The whole history of humanity has been a struggle against famine and want. Within only the last half-century America achieved a triumph in this age-long struggle by the creation of a system which at last can produce a plenty for a reasonable living for all of us.

We have not solved the problem of its distribution, but in this plan of scarcity we are surrendering the very foundations of human hope.

The third reason was that the processing tax levied to support this program bore most heavily upon the 15,000,000 workers' homes. It was an undeserved burden to those women struggling to feed their men and their children.

But the worst of that scheme was that it set boiling the witches' caldron of class conflict of town against the farmers. This tax should never be revived.

Part II

The causes of the farmer's troubles must be honestly faced if we are to have common-sense remedy. Economic patent medicines require no diagnosis except decision that the patient is in pain.

The difficulties of our agriculture came mainly from the war and its hectic aftermaths. Wars always do that to the farmer. Demoralization lasted 20 years after the Napoleonic wars and a dozen years after our own Civil War.

I am glad that the President at last admits that the war had something to do with the farm depression. At Chicago, on Dec. 9, 1935, he says, in referring to farm prosperity in the period before the war: "They were the last years before the world-wide disturbance, caused by the World War, took place in our economic life."

Makes Me Feel Better

I had been told so often by the New Deal that I did it that I had given up hope of salvation. I feel better.

The dislocation of wars and slumps hits the farmer harder than any other group. Farm prices are more sensitive to these shocks than wages and industrial prices. All parts of the economic system inevitably come back into balance with time. But farm recovery is longer drawn out. That is the higher economics of it.

The painful symptoms of it appears in the farmer's pocket in the slump of purchasing power of his dollar. Many farmers cannot hold on against these delays in readjustment. I have held that we cannot see the capable and industrious driven from their homes during these periods if they want to make a fight for them. That is the humanity of it.

Do Not Last Forever

There is at least one hopeful aspect of these war causes of the farmer's difficulties. They do not last forever. Many of our measures can be of emergency character. Recovery will cure many difficulties—that is, if it is allowed by the New Deal to come.

When the world depression was turned, in June and July, 1932, agricultural prices rose in a start toward equality with industrial prices. The farmers' dollar improved more than 20 per cent. Prices were moving into a natural relation again.

Then came the era of the great fear. Fright over the coming of the New Deal skidded the country into the money and bank panic. The President said, "The mechanics of civilization have come to a dead stop." Many a driver who has had a bad skid thinks that.

The New-Deal Magic

Then began the magic of the New Deal. And they repeated each mistake of the Farm Board and added a big idea. That big idea is that you can catch an economic force with a policeman.

Incidentally, the culmination of that era of great fear is the convenient starting point for all of the President's comparative statistics. He chooses the low point of quotation induced by their own actions.

If he would go back a few months into 1932, before the great fear started, he would find the prices were 80 to 100 per cent higher than those he quotes. And they were in 100-cent dollars. And even then they were only at the turning of the greatest depression in history. His quotations look like an effort to warm the nation over cold glass chunks in an illuminated grate.

Part III

Things have been done to the farmer by the New Deal which do not relate alone to agriculture.

Firstly, this torrent of wasteful spending, unbalanced budget and debt will be paid by the farmer as well as all others. It will blight all his days with anxiety. The farmer pays for it not alone in direct taxes, but hidden taxes are wrapped in everything he buys. The farmer, in fact, pays in larger measure than any other group because he buys not alone for his family but also for his farm and is less able than any other production group to mark up the prices of his products and pass these taxes on to the consumer.

Moreover, about one quarter of the $14,000,000,000 of probable increased New Deal debt will rest on the farm as a super-mortgage. Blessed are the young, for they shall inherit the national debt.

Near Broke and Wholly Broke

Secondly, the present policies of paying for the New Deal by credit inflation produce stock booms that are a great dole for the "money changers."

President Roosevelt, on July 24, 1933, stated that we cannot attain prosperity "in a nation half-boom and half-broke."

The New Deal has attained just that. That half-boom is on in the stock exchange, the farmers are half-broke—and the 20,000,000 on relief are fully broke. These credit booms add little to farm prices. When they crack they throw the farmer in the ditch.

There is a thirdly, on currency policies. There is a fourthly, on making the farmers pay for a large part of the Social Security Act and receiving little benefit. There is a fifthly, on relief policies which make it impossible for farmers to get labor in the midst of unemployment. There is a sixthly and a seventhly, on some other white rabbits. All of them make farm thinking difficult and intense I do not have the time to discuss them all now.

Part IV

If we are now to deal competently with farm relief we must examine the experience with the New Deal farm measures. There are proved dangers which must be avoided. In other words, what have these New Deal principles done to the farmer?

President Roosevelt on one occasion said:

"I like to think of the AAA not as a temporary means, . . . but as an expression of principle."

From their practical works, irrespective of their words, the main principle is the economy of scarcity based on control of production enforced by telling the farmer what he can plant.

The largest justification has been that it has raised prices. Prices have improved.

Thoughts for Reflection

I leave you four thoughts on that subject:

First: The inflation of the dollar, the drought, and world recovery would have made higher prices in any event.

Second: The Chicago Tribune is authority for the statement that the farmer's income from many uncontrolled commodities has been greater in proportion than from those which have had the attention of the New Deal.

Third: President Roosevelt on May 30, 1935, prophesied that "if we abandon crop control wheat will immediately drop to 36 cents a bushel and cotton to 5 cents a pound." He felt the same about hogs. I do not know how long a time there is in "immediately." It is more than a week.

Fourth: At the same time another principle of the New Deal was to lift wages and industrial prices. The sum of these two principles is that the farmer has less to sell and pays more for what he buys. Labor pays for it in increased cost of living. By this device we have got the economic dog running around in circles chasing his tail.

Tax by Any Other Name

We may explore the effect of the processing tax in case some one might suggest we try it again.

In early 1933 President-elect Roosevelt expressed himself as horrified and directed the defeat of my proposal to the Democratic Congress to balance the budget by a manufacturers' sales tax of 2½ per cent.

My proposal exempted food and cheaper clothing. We did that in order that we should not impose the burden upon the poor.

Yet, as President Roosevelt, he places a manufacturers' sales tax of 25 per cent on pork, and 30 per cent on flour, both absolute essentials to the poor.

That blow at the poor was no doubt softened by calling it a "processing" tax.

The implication was that some wicked middleman would pay it. The housewife rebelled at this more abundant life. One result of it was that the consumption of food in 1935 fell below the worst year, 1932, by the product of over 15,000,000 acres.

Comparisons Odious?

We may explore what these new-deal principles did to our export and import market. You will remember that 1932 was the year when "it could not be worse."

So we will take that worst year and compare it with the new-deal year of 1935.

From that worst year exports of cotton have decreased 4,250,000 bales; our grain 93,000,000 bushels; our animal products by 500,000,000 pounds. This is estimated to be the product of about 20,000,000 acres. But, worse than that, this greatest food-producing country on earth has imported this year about 100,000,000 bushels of grain, 700,000,000 pounds of animal products, and increased its imports of vegetabl oils to be used as substitutes by another 700,000,000 pounds. It would take another probable 15,000,000 acres to produce these imports.

Giving Away Markets

The Secretary of Agriculture says America must choose one of three courses in foreign trade. The three are various degrees of the theory of more industrial imports in order that the American farmer may sell more to foreign countries. But what he produced was a fourth choice; that is, to give the foreign farmer the American farmers' market.

From all this decrease in home consumption and shift in foreign trade the farmer has lost the market for more acres than the whole New Deal curtailment of 50,000,000 fertile acres. Is that not the principle of the economic dog chasing his tail?

On Jan. 10, President Roosevelt declared himself in opposition to "shipping our soil fertility to foreign nations." The logical conclusion of all that is to stop exports altogether.

Futility Here Somewhere

There is futility here somewhere. The idea is that we encourage imports of industrial products and create unemployment at home. We are told we must do this in order that the farmer may export his products.

Now we are told that it is not to our advantage to export farm products at all. He overlooks the fact that we can manufacture synthetic fertilizers to any amount necessary to cover export of "soil fertility."

In May, 1932, when I vetoed a bill for reciprocal tariff treaties, I stated that most of such treaties would sacrifice the American farmer. The new deal method in testing poison is apparently to make the nation swallow it. By just these reciprocal treaties, the American market is today being opened to farmers of Cuba, Canada, Spain and Italy.

The Dog Rolls Round and Round

Yet under these principles farmers are told they must allow fertile acres to be idle because there is no market for their products. It is very confusing. The economic dog whirls even faster under this stimulus.

We must explore as to where we get to when we start controlling crops. This principle of scarcity gets scarcer and scarcer. The moment one farm product was regimented, another had to be mobilized to prevent the farmer's energy from going into that. So we marched from seven controlled commodities in May, 1933, to five more in April, 1934, another in May, 1934, and finally we come to potatoes in 1935. Moreover these measures are moving steadily to more and more coercion and less rain of checks—as witness the Cotton and Potato Acts.

Alas, the Poor Potato

As I read further and further into the 6250 verboten words of the potato law, I realized that one of the impulses to cheerfulness was about to be mashed out of American life.

The potato had yielded not only food, but it had radiated humor to our daily conversation. It was once the happiest of all vegetables. Its life would have been saddened by the bootlegger, the passive resister, and the federal inspectors. Confined to a package by law, its eyes would have been dimmed by the alphabetical revenue stamps it must bear.

Political Clearness

One of the assured principles of new deal farming is politics. One would think in the thunders of idealism that have accompanied planned agriculture it would be clean of politics. I have but one comment. That is to read two lines from a letter I hold written by a high officer in the AAA to a gentleman who spent his life in scientific work for the farmer and who was accepted for appointment in that service. It says:

"It will be necessary (for you) to secure political clearance, which means a letter of approval from the Democratic National Committee in California."

The Department of Agriculture was wholly under merit service before this sort of idealists got it. The execution of these principles required 120,000 part or full-time federal officials. Their pay was assessed against the farmers. This new breed of middlemen every day tried hard to bring agriculture into balance with politics.

We may explore the effect of this economy by scarcity and crop control upon employment. For instance, the reduction of cotton by 10,000,000 acres is producing a hideous poverty in the share-croppers of the South.

Creates Great Unemployment

It is creating unemployment all over the nation of some hundreds of thousands of agricultural laborers, railway men, and others who formerly lived by producing and handling the 20,000,000 tons of agricultural products that could come from the acres forced into idleness.

And above all other consequences the whole notion of regimenting the farmer under bureaucracy was the negation of the free American spirit. The system of scarcity was being applied to human freedom.

Does all this corroborate President Roosevelt's indication on Dec. 9 at Chicago that agriculture is "making great strides" toward a "balance either within itself or with industry and business"? If so, it was a juggler's balance.

Finally, does anybody believe that this flimsy structure under agriculture, of regimenting men, of putting fertile acres out of action, of giving American markets to foreigners, and levying its cost on the poor would not have fallen of its own weight, even without the Supreme Court?

Part V

We may now explore some of the roads to relief.

And every country, including ourselves, has adopted measure after measure to protect the farmer and to speed a return to stability. Other nations tried most of the new-deal measures before the New Deal was born. From all this experience we should by now have learned some lessons in what is harmful, what is futile, and what will help.

We shall be less than intelligent, and we shall be heartless of the farmers' problems if we do not distill from this wreckage of these experiments some lessons in truth. And there have been aids to recovery extended to the farmer both at home and abroad which have been successful.

Aids That Spell Success

The first group of these aids is: Increase consumption of food by restoration of employment. That can come only with a balanced budget, stable currency and credit. Give the farmer our own home market. Adopt such sane national policies as will again restore reasonable export markets. Out of this group of policies we can restore demand to many millions of fertile acres.

The second group of policies is: To retire submarginal lands where people cannot make a living. Do it in the more effective and humane way proposed by Secretary Hyde in 1932. Retard new reclamation projects until the land can be used.

A third group of policies is: Encourage co-operative marketing and those marketing agreements which contribute to prevent gluts in the flow to markets. The farm credit machinery established by Republican administrations and improved by the New Deal should be still further improved.

Must Experiment Further

But beyond these measures this farm situation is now one where still further emergency measures pending general economic recovery are necessary. They are doubly necessary as a new road must be built by which agriculture can get back onto solid ground from the quicksand of the New Deal. We shall need to open our minds to further experiment.

I suggest as one contribution to new methods that instead of trying to find a balance to agriculture by paying the farmer to curtail a crop, we should endeavor to expand another crop which can be marketed or which would improve the fertility of the soil.

We import vast quantities of vegetable oils, sugar and other commodities. There are industrial products that could be introduced by the American farmer. We need to replenish our soils with legumes and restore coverages.

Back to Policy of Plenty

If we include this suggestion with the policies I have already mentioned, which would recover our lost acres from foreigners, we would be able to employ more than all the acres put out of action by the New Deal. We would reverse this economy of scarcity to an economy of plenty.

This question of sustained fertility and better land use was brought to the forefront by former Governor Lowden in 1930. Nationwide conferences under Secretary Hyde in 1932 further developed parts of this subject. The matter was still further advanced by the Republican side in the campaign of that year. These ideas have been further contributed to by many thinking men since that time. In order to secure these objectives I believe we must be prepared to subsidize directly such special crops until agriculture has again been brought into balance.

A Program of Hope

At the end of such a road we could hope for a balanced agriculture in full production and increased fertility in our soils.

I am advised that it can be done within the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution.

Since this paragraph was written these ideas have been discussed in Washington as a method of overcoming the debacle brought about by the New Deal. But if they are adopted, it should be under certain fundamental safeguards. There should be no attempt to again impose new-deal ideas of controlling and regimenting the farmer or restricting production. He must be free of any restriction and control contracts.

Farmer Must Be Free

The farmer must be an entirely free man to use his own skill and judgment. The administration of these methods should be handled by the land grant colleges in order to free agriculture of politics and the vast bureaucracy now loaded upon the farmer. This work should be co-ordinated by a nonpolitical national board. The cost should be borne by the general taxpayer and not loaded upon the poorest of the country through some tax like the processing tax. Otherwise, this method will again be a subterfuge of pinkish national planning under another alphabet.

Call a Spade a Spade

Somebody will shy at the blunt word "sudsidy." And, in fact, the American people have been going all around Robin Hood's barn, rather than use it.

Over a century ago we began it in canals and turnpikes; since then we have kept it up in railroads, highways, ships and aviation, and silver mines and land reclamation—agriculture—

We usually do it under some other name than subsidy. We had better begin to use straight words and we will act straight. A subsidy is a burden on the taxpayer, but it does not regiment or destroy the initiative or freedom of the receiver—it is to stimulate that.

The Voice of Experience

In conclusion may I offer a word of personal emotion. It lies far beyond the land of economies.

I have spent years in public service in many countries during this most fateful period of human history.

I saw as few men the backwash of war upon the common man of these countries.

I saw at first hand revolution creeping in under promises of relief from the agonies of war destruction.

I have seen the insidious destruction of liberty by propaganda.

I have seen suffering humanity sacrifice that liberty, the greatest of all human achievements, for an illusion of security.

Sees Liberty Assailed

The farmers of Russia supported the Bolsheviki against the new-born democracy on the promise of the land. Today, they have the choice of Siberia or the collectivist farms.

I have seen freedom, the most priceless heritage, torn from children that this generation might escape its responsibilities.

I wish to say to you unhesitatingly that our country has been following step by step the road through which these millions of people in foreign countries lost their liberties. Our farmers have had the blessing of individual liberty in greater fullness in their lives than any other part of even our own people.

It was the farmers who fired the first shot at Lexington. It must be the farmers of America who defend that heritage. I ask you to stop, look, and listen.

Farmers Study Hoover Plan

By the Associated Press

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 17.

THE Hoover plan for farm relief as outlined by the former President in his address here last night embraced three general or group proposals and an important supplement.

The general aids Mr. Hoover proposed were:

(1) The restoration of the home market to American farmers.

(2) The retirement of "thin" and submarginal acres along with a slowing up of reclamation projects.

(3) Encouragement of co-operative marketing and the further improvement of farm credit machinery.

The additional plank the Republican leader offered was expansion in production of crops which are finding growing demand, namely, those needed by new industrial developments, also the substitutes for vast importations of sugar, vegetable oils, etc., together with the "resting" of fertile soils by planting of legumes.

His plan included the proffer of a subsidy to stimulate these new uses for lands on which the surplus crops have heretofore been produced.

"The administration of these methods should be handled by the land grant colleges in order to free agriculture of politics and the vast bureaucracy now loaded down upon the farmer," he said.

The work would be co-ordinated by a non-political national board and the cost borne by the general taxpayer.

"There should be no attempt to again impose New Deal ideas of controlling and regimenting the farmer or restricting production," Mr. Hoover added.

Liquor Authority Of New York Plans Temperance Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The New York State Liquor Authority is preparing to enter more energetically than ever into the campaign for temperance, according to an announcement here yesterday.

County alcohol beverage control boards have been instructed to send to headquarters here a list of local civic organizations interested in temperance. To these bodies the authority will offer to send commissioners and deputies as speakers at public meetings designed to educate the public, and particularly the youth of the State on temperance and to acquaint them fully with the provisions of the alcohol beverage control law, with particular reference to enforcement.

This step follows printing by the board of more than 20,000 copies of a booklet on temperance, which has had statewide and even nationwide distribution.

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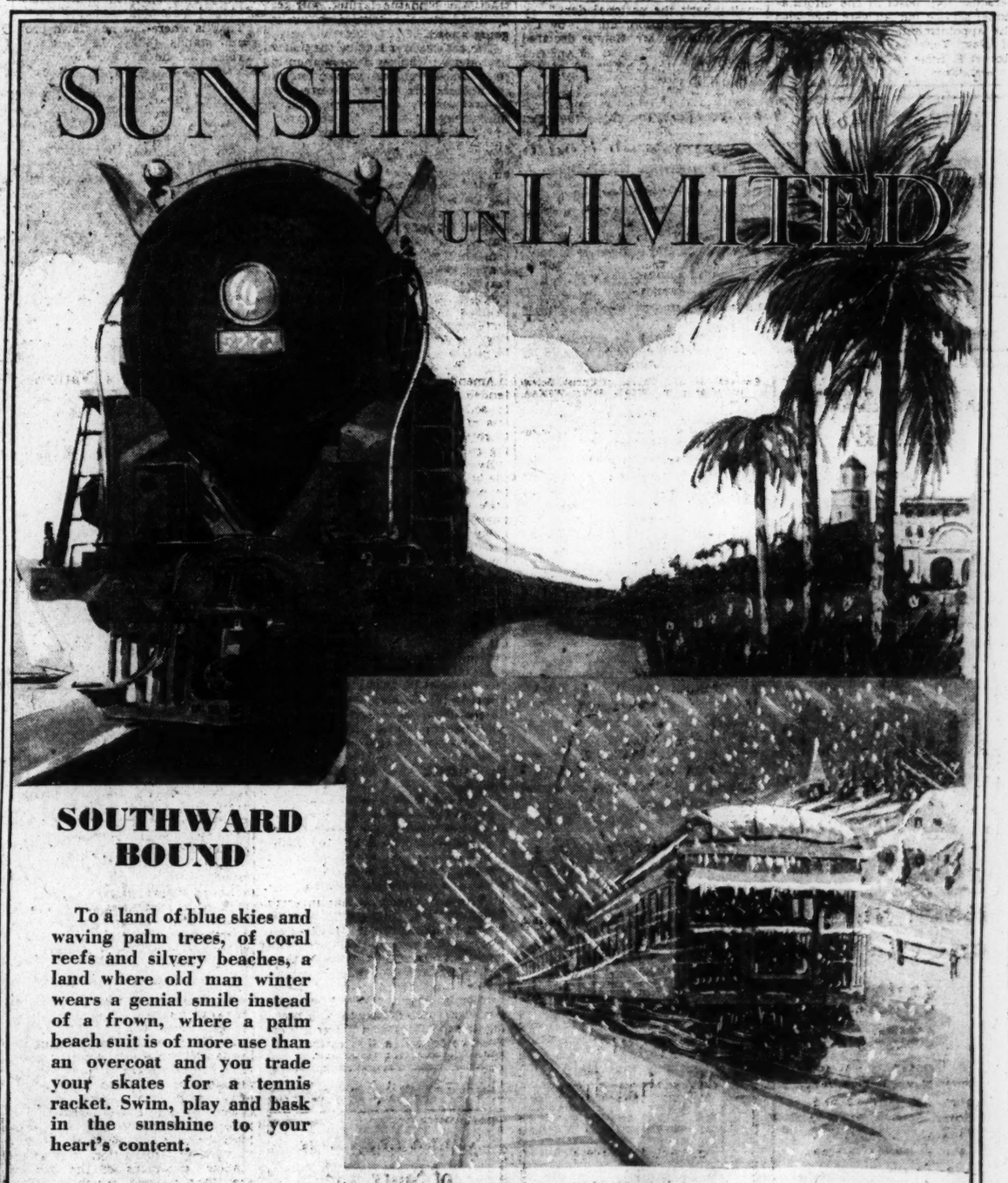

SOUTHWARD BOUND

To a land of blue skies and waving palm trees, of coral reefs and silvery beaches, a land where old man winter wears a genial smile instead of a frown, where a palm beach suit is of more use than an overcoat and you trade your skates for a tennis racket. Swim, play and bask in the sunshine to your heart's content.

LEAVE WINTER BEHIND

The Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertising on Pages 10 and 11 in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor offers a wealth of useful information when planning your southern trip or cruise.

New Deal Loses Five to Three In Digest Poll Total

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Completing its straw vote poll of 10,000,000 voters throughout the nation on new-deal sentiment, the Literary Digest today in a final tally reports a national consensus of 62 2-3 per cent against Roosevelt acts and policies. On the basis of the 1,907,-681 ballots received, more than three out of every five of the electorate today are in opposition to the Administration, the report shows. The cross-section typified in the tabulation gives the New Deal only 712,-368 affirmative votes, as compared with 1,195,313 "no" votes—an anti-new-deal majority of 482,945.

The 37.34 favoring percentage centers in Utah and 11 southern and border states, where the final verdict was for the Administration. The other 36 states continued to register negative majorities, with New England administering the heaviest negation of 77.98 per cent; the Middle Atlantic group from New York to West Virginia next with 68.89 per cent, the Middle Western and Rocky Mountain blocs reflecting the national average of three to two opposed, and the Pacific coast states registering an opposition of 58.04 per cent.

The magazine stresses that "whatever one may think of the poll," it was conducted by secret post card ballot in precisely the same manner as that in 1934 when the indicated verdict was a 61.15 per cent majority for the New Deal, and of previous years. The outcome of the present referendum would indicate virtually a complete reversal of public opinion as gauged by the similar poll conducted by the magazine 18 months ago "to practically the same list of names."

The balloting in support of the New Deal has shown a steady decline in the tally each week since the first report of the poll was published. Remarking the "enormous public interest," the magazine notes that 58.46 per cent more ballots were cast this year than in its 1934 unofficial referendum.

Twenty-two states, representing more than half the population of the United States and casting 280 of the 351 electoral votes, give a final negative majority of more than 60 per cent, the magazine reports, while eight states, all in the South and representing 96 electoral votes, cast about the same ratio in support of Administration policies. Only five states indicate a possibly close vote, all others giving over a 55 per cent majority for or against the New Deal.

Security Board Names Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Social Security Board Jan. 15 named Miss Jane M. Hoey of New York head of the public assistance bureau, which will administer grants to states for the aid of needy aged persons. Two posts in the informational service bureau were filled with the appointments of Louis Resnick of New York as its director and Robert E. Huse of Cambridge, Mass., as assistant.

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Farmers Study Hoover's Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

methods would be handled by the land grant colleges and the farmers themselves in order to free agriculture of politics and the vast bureaucracy now loaded upon the farmer," he said.

Ten thousand persons greeted the Calfornian in the University of Nebraska Coliseum. They were the only persons to hear the entire address because it ran two minutes longer than the allotted radio time. The former President was cut off the air about 75 words before the conclusion of his talk.

Columbia Broadcasting System officials explained that had they permitted Mr. Hoover to continue it would have interfered with their program schedule.

Hoover Is Satisfied

At Washington, Lawrence Richey, former secretary to Mr. Hoover, said his former Chief informed him by telephone that he blamed his watch for his failure to finish in time. Mr. Richey said Mr. Hoover expressed himself as entirely satisfied.

The talk was Mr. Hoover's first since the Supreme Court smashed the AAA, which the former President characterized as "the principle of the economic dog chasing his tail."

"There should be no attempt to again impose New Deal ideas of controlling and regimenting the farmer or restricting production. He must be free of any restriction and control contracts," he continued.

Farmer Must Be Free

"The farmer must be an entirely free man to use his own skill and judgment. Reverse this economy of scarcity to an economy of plenty," he urged.

The former President suggested expansion in production of crops needed by new industrial developments, substitutes for vast importations of sugar, vegetable oils and other products and a subsidy to stimulate new uses of land on which surpluses formerly were grown. He commented scientists are prepared to manufacture fertilizer from the nitrogen in the air.

"And we still have plenty of free air left. If we run short we can get more, devitalized perhaps, from Washington."

"I am advised that it (his farm plan) can be done within the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution."

He said he was glad to hear Roosevelt "at last admits the World War had something to do with the depression.

"I had been told so often by the New Deal that I did it that I had given up hope of salvation. I feel better."

At one point he paused for a moment to rap "this torrent of wasteful spending," and drew a laugh from the crowd with the remark:

"Blessed are the young, for they shall inherit the national debt."

In his conclusion, missed by the radio audience, Mr. Hoover declared "it must be the farmers of America who defend that heritage" of individual liberty.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Jan. 19

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 11.87mc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.06mc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

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President Bases New Farm Bill On Conservation Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The new Roosevelt farm program, according to the President at his press conference today, can be applied to every farm in the country, and put into effect with no new legislation except slight amendments and the necessary appropriations.

Its basis will be the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, aiming toward objectives outlined in the President's formerly inexplicable statement of Oct. 25, 1935. Farmers will be paid benefits for what is regarded as the proper treatment of land even if their acres are not eroded or not visibly being misused.

For, said Mr. Roosevelt today, there are two kinds of soil erosion: tangible and chemical, and land may be running down which is by no means running down to the sea.

Gate to Renewed Payments

Meantime, the House Agricultural Committee open the gates that may lead to the renewed financial tide into farm pockets, by approving a measure to pay $296,000,000 to farmers who complied with their contracts under the AAA before it was destroyed by the Supreme Court.

Early consideration of the bill on the floor of the House, and its passage, are expected. Some doubt exists of the constitutionality of the act authorized: Congress is authorizing the Treasury to pay out money for what was an illegal act, out of money coming from the general taxpayer.

On the other hand, farmers made contracts in good faith, and carried them out presumably by the reduction of crops, so why should they suffer, ask the bill's sponsors. At any rate, this $296,000,000 along with about $200,000,000 in processing taxes impounded in the courts, seems on the way to being lost to the Government, making another $500,000,000 addition to next year's deficit.

Not a Repy to Hoover

The President's statement, he requested, should not be treated as a reply to the speech last night of former President Hoover, which Mr. Roosevelt said he had not read. It was instead a result of conferences held with farm and congressional leaders which led to the important conclusion not to seek entirely new legislation at the present session.

Various leaders in the Soil Conservation Service, the National Resources Board, and the Department of Agriculture, including Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, shared in drafting the bill, and endowed its pages (against the 90-page AAA) with exceptionally broad powers. Indeed, so sweeping is the act that legal authorities doubt if its constitutionality would be upheld in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions.

Administration Is Confident

But apparently confident that a farm program, which does not contractually bind the farmer, will get by the court, the Administration is going ahead.

The act declares it to be the policy of Congress "to provide permanently for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of reservoirs and maintain the navigability of rivers and harbors, protect public health, public lands and relieve unemployment."

Wide powers are conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, among them "to co-operate or enter into agreements with or to furnish financial or other aid to any agency, governmental or otherwise, or any person, subject to such conditions as he may deem necessary for the purposes of this act." He is authorized to make "contributions in money, service, materials or otherwise, to any operations conferring such benefits."

Would Pay on Leases

Amendments to the act are intended to widen the basic definition of soil erosion, to make it include loss of soil fertility through failure to rotate crops, or to plant rebuilding crops, and the like.

By thus enlarging the terms of the bill, the President believes it will be possible to lease land and withdraw it from production, to make payments to farmers conditioned upon approved treatment they give the land, but without contracts. County agents, aided by the state land grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture staff itself, will carry on the actual work of supervision.

These methods and objectives are the same as was understood to prevail immediately after the Supreme Court's decision, but it was thought new legislation would be required. Apparently considering the test of congressional sentiment on a complete new bill to be unnecessary or venturesome, the Administration has decided to make use of what it has—plus amendments and appropriations.

Faces Two Alternatives

If the amendments and appropriations are successfully carried—and the strength of the farm vote seems to assure that they will have no real trouble—it will be necessary to provide either new taxes or to add the load to the already mountain-high deficit for 1937. President Roosevelt in his budget message strongly emphasized his desire to pay for new extravagances or necessities of Congress with new taxes.

But it is obvious that the bonus cannot be paid for with a tax, unless some heroic method of spreading its expenditure over several years could be devised, and with this precedent for avoiding new taxes in an election year established, it is equally plain that Congress will try to avoid new processing or excise taxes. Whether President Roosevelt will fight for the tax, or simply decide to add some $500,000,000 more to the deficit he must make up by borrowing, is at present unsettled, and he refused comment on the question today.

Explains October Statements

The general outline of present agricultural objectives, given out on Oct. 25 last with no apparent reason, and reissued by the President today, contained these salient passages:

"It is . . . the intention to pass from the purely emergency phases necessitated by a grave national crisis to a long-time, more permanent plan for American agriculture.

"Such a long-time program is developing naturally out of the present adjustment efforts. As I see it, this program has two principal objectives:

"First, to carry out the declared policy of Congress to maintain and increase the gains thus far made, thereby avoiding the danger of a slump back into the conditions brought about by our national neglect of agriculture.

"Second, to broaden present adjustment operations so as to give farmers increasing incentives for conservation and efficient use of the nation's soil resources.

Seems Mere Stop- Gap

The statement went on to advocatee simplification of present programs, decentralization of machinery, and expanded on the needs of broad-scale soil conservation.

That is where the new farm program stands today. In Congress, various individual bills depending mostly upon subsidy to exports have been ntroduced, and will be pushed. I npartcular, the plan to impound a proportion of customs revenues and devotee the money to stimulus of exportation has much support.

But constitutional students still cannot see how the program can pass the Supreme Court test. The majority decision seemed to deny seven a "voluntary" AAA, if it was stimulated or rewarded by Government grants-in-aid. The new program therefore becomes simply a stoy-gap, to tide over the presidential elections before it can be tested in the courts.

Persia's Monarch Reforms a Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

beginning to feel, perhaps too soon, that they are competent to walk alone. They are impatient to end the period of foreign tutelage which they had the good sense to realize was necessary. On several occasions, for example, foreign experts have been dismissed from new factories, only to be hastily recalled after production has sharply declined.

The Shah is motivated by an almost fanatical determination to keep his country free from foreign influence of any description. He has sternly refused to finance any part of his extensive reconstruction program by loans, foreign or internal. Iran stands almost unique among modern nations in its freedom from debt. The country has no internal loans and has reduced its foreign indebtedness to little more than $1,-000,000, which will be paid off within two years.

It is interesting to observe that the Iranian dictator, while preserving the traditional despotic form of government in his ancient land, has understood and generally adopted the most modern methods of dictatorial economic and financial control. He has erected an elaborate system of state monopolies, foreign exchange restrictions, balanced trade, which bewilders and irritates Iranian and foreign traders, but nevertheless provides the Shah's government with funds for its numerous enterprises.

Balanced Budget

The balanced budget for 1935-36 shows an increase in receipts of 87 per cent over that of 1931-32, exclusive of receipts from the Anglo-Iranian oil concession, amounting to about $10,000,000 annually, which are deposited in a London sterling reserve; from the sugar and tea monoplies, which are devoted entirely to railway construction; and from the road tax, which is allotted to highway construction.

About two-fifths of the budget goes to the army, which is Reza Shah's especial pride. The army, served by universal conscription, is the rock upon which the new Iran stands. There is no comparison between the prescent conscription army and the mercenary troops of former shahs.

Reza Shah has made the Iranian soldier a self-respecting and conscious support of the new centralized state, the state's defense against recalcitrant tribal leaders and bandits.

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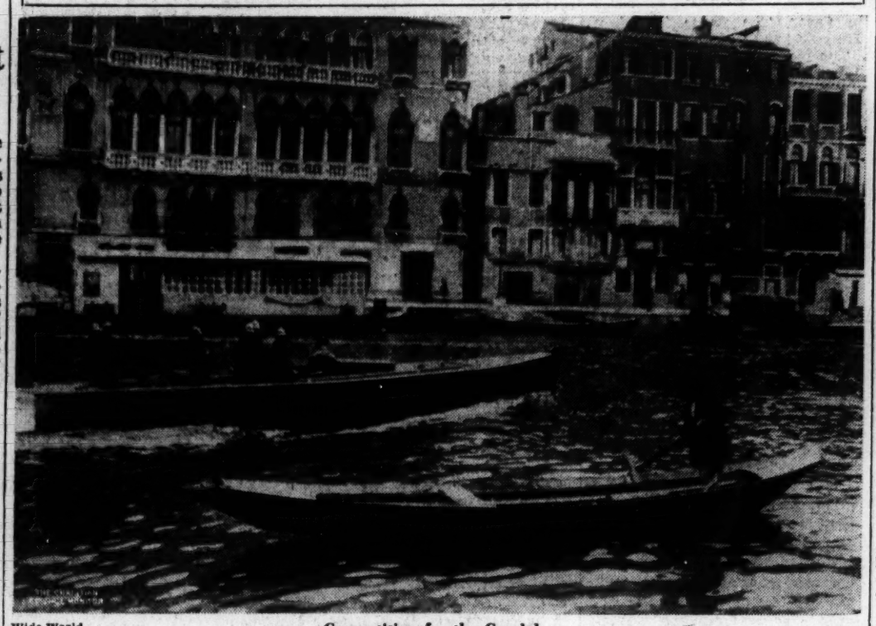

Wide World

Competition for the Gondola

The world-famous canals of the Italian city, where once the dignified gondola was the main means of locomotion, are now cut across with hurrying, sputtering motor-craft. This photo shows one of the Venetian fire department's brigades displaying the latest thing in floating fire engines, while an old-timer watches it scoot by, no doubt with mingled sentiments. Tourists still like the old method, however.

Land Speculation Blamed for Poor Planning of Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Speculative real estate markets oblivious to public needs were blamed yesterday for America's poorly planned cities as the American Society of Civil Engineers continued its eighty-third annual meeting here by considering how urban dwellers may plan to improve their environment.

Lack of direction is the real problem, the 1200 society members who gathered here from all parts of the United States were assured by Harlan Bartholomew, engineer of the City Plan Commission of St. Louis. He recommended that the control of land subdivision was an important place at which to begin remodeling cities.

Residential Improvement

"There is need for a new approach to the whole problem of residential development," he declared. "The large American city is economically unsound, because of inadequate planning. There are slums in the center, a fringe of new houses still in good condition on the outskirts, and vast in-between areas in various stages of blight."

Such condition was laid to the urban habit of expanding by the growth of suburbs, instead of through more intensive development of central districts. This practice received Mr. Bartholomew's strong condemnation, and he suggested that it be changed through the resubdivision of land and the demolition of buildings in older areas.

Praises Federal Aid

Continuing the discussion of guiding future developments, Harold M. Lewis, engineer and planning consultant of Regional Plan Association of New York, reported that substantial progress had been made in this direction under the various federal relief administrations.

"The National Planning Board and its successor, the National Resources Committee, have made good use of relief workers," he said. "State planning has made steady progress during the past three years."

Mr. Lewis was not so optimistic about the ground gained by county and municipal planning projects, however, for he stressed that the number which have been set up so far under the Works Progress Administration was "discouragingly small." Lack of qualified supervision has been responsible for this delay, it was said.

Small Town Problems

"Only in the metropolitan centers and the larger cities has it been possible to obtain qualified technical men from the relief rolls," he declared. "In the smaller cities it has sometimes been possible to obtain a fairly satisfactory working staff, but the provision of adequate supervision has been difficult. In the rural areas both have presented problems."

Opportunities for jobs in a new field were described before the society by Charles L. Pool, sanitary engineer and chemist of the Rhode Island Department of Public Health. He called them "industrial sanitarians," and they would be occupied in curbing dust, noxious fumes and other undesirable products of the modern factory.

"The number of technical men training themselves as industrial sanitarians is relatively small," Mr. Pool reported. "Demand for specialists in industrial sanitation will probably exceed the supply, so that gaps will be filled by technicians trained for other vocations, including chemical and mechanical engineering."

Prizes Awarded

Following his inauguration into office yesterday, Daniel W. Mead, president, made the annual award of medals for outstanding service in the field of engineering. They were:

1. The Norman Medal, instituted by the late George W. Norman, was presented posthumously to the late D. C. Henny, consulting engineer of Portland, Ore., "for his outstanding contributions in the field of concrete gravity dam construction."

2. The J. James R. Croes Medal, instituted by the society in 1912, was presented to A. T. Learned, of the Phoenix Engineering Corporation, New York, and W. S. Merrill of Ebasco Services, New York, for their paper, "Actual Deflections and Temperatures in a Trial-load Arch Dam."

3. The Thomas Fitch Rowland prize was presented to W. H. Kirkbride, engineer, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, for his paper on the Martinez-Benecia Bridge near San Francisco Bay.

4. The James Laurie prize was presented to Wilson T. Ballard of Baltimore, for his paper on bridges.

5. Hawley S. Simpson, research engineer, American Transit Association, received the Arthur M. Wellington prize for his study of the capacity of city streets.

Philadelphia Opens Drive on Gangsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILALELPHIA, Jan. 17—Mayor S. Davis Wilson's new "big mob" in the police department has started to drive racketeers and gangsters out of the city. This strong-arm squad began its drive by arresting on sight all known criminals and holding them as "suspicious characters" if they were unable to give satisfactory explanation of their residence, the nature of their employment and their general activities.

Judicial approval was given to this new crusade by Judge MacNeille in Quarter Sessions Court. Among the "suspicious characters" rounded up were two brothers said to have been associates of the notorious Lanzetti gang leaders. They were held in $5000 bail on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

A lawyer appeared before Judge MacNeille with a writ of habeas corpus, demanding that they should be discharged forthwith or that the Commonwealth should show legal cause why they should be held.

"If the police are making an honest-to-goodness drive on the criminal element in Philadelphia," said the Judge, "I am going to take plenty of time to think out a way to help them. Under present conditions, I feel it is my duty to take plenty of time to think over the circumstances of this case. I may not reach my conclusion until next Friday, or in fact, any Friday this month. I can see no occasion for a hasty decision."

Marine Terminal Men Endorse Trade Treaties

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—The Association of Marine Terminal Operators, Atlantic Ports, Jan. 15 closed its annual convention by re-electing all officers and selecting Boston for the semi-annual conference in June and Norfolk, Va., for the next annual convention in December.

Thos returned to office included J. Alex Crothers, Camden, N. J., president, and Morrill Wiggin, Boston, vice-president. The association endorsed the national policy of negotiating reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries; urged Congress to continue the office of Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation and to reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission for more effective regulation of transportation lines.

Sunday Liquor Sales Defeated in Camden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17—Claiming that Sunday liquor sales in Camden would make it a "dumping ground for undesirables from Philadelphia," the Rev. Elwood A. Harrar, president of the Camden Ministerial Union, has led a successful fight against proposals for an "open Sunday."

The Camden City Council, on Jan. 9, voted against liquor sales on Sunday.

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Roman Catholics In Mexico Told To Defy School Laws

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 17 (AP)—Roman Catholic Church authorities said today instructions to Mexican Roman Catholics to refuse to comply with the federal socialistic education laws would be read Sunday in all churches throughout the country.

The instructions were contained in a collective pastoral letter, prepared by the nine archbishops and 30 bishops, in which the church set forth more vigorously and more outspokenly than heretofore its objections to the Government's socialistic education program.

In defiance of Article 3 of the National Constitution reformed in December, 1934, to make socialistic education compulsory, the pastoral letter said, "No Catholic can be a Socialist."

Defined Socialism

It defined as socialism any system which "does not recognize the rights of God and the church."

Although issued in printed form prior to being read, the pastoral letter was not immediately circulated widely. No government official would comment on it before it was read.

Informed sources said they expected government officials would not allow the statement to pass unnoticed.

A campaign against the socialistic education program has been blamed by the Government for the killing or mutilation of more than 20 rural schoolteachers since the project became law.

As a result of these attacks, the Government has authorized rural teachers to carry arms to defend themselves.

Parents Warned

In the new pastoral, the church warned parents that they would be committing a "mortal sin which cannot be absolved," if they sent their children to socialistic schools. It directed teachers and students to refuse to enter such schools.

If these instructions were carried out by all Roman Catholics, it would mean that a majority of the schools in the country would be vacant, since under the law socialistic education must be taught in all of them.

Officials said their figures showed no noticeable decrease in school attendance since the Constitution was reformed, although the church has made previous similar appeals to parents.

New York Measure Seeks Public Guide In New Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17—Issues such as the Townsend plan would be separated from political campaigns under provisions of a bill introduced today by State Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh, who favors the ascertainment by members of the Legislature of the opinion of the residents of their district regarding questions of public policy. The bill carries out the purpose of the public policy law of Massachusetts.

Under the bills terms, voters of an assembly or senatorial district may petition the Secretary of State for a poll on not more than two questions which are to be submitted at the following general election. The majority decision would serve as a guide for the legislators in enacting legislation on that particular subject.

Twelve hundred voters must sign a petition for a poll, if it is to be submitted to a senatorial district, and 400, if it is to go to an Assembly district. The application must describe the questions to be submitted, which must be "of public policy and of statewide importance or significance."

"The bill seeks to do officially for the State what unofficial polls like those of the Literary Digest, the Editors' Research Service and others attempt at present on national questions," Mr. Desmond said. "A law of this kind might well sound the knell of the political demagogue and partisan spellbinder."

Mexico to Finish Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Seven million pesos (approximately $1,950,000) will be spent in 1936 on the completion of the Uruapan-Apatzingan railroad, it is officially announced. Uruapan, important coffee and agricultural center, is now the terminus of the line serving Mexico City and Morelia, Michoacan state.

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LEXINGTON AVE at 49th ST., N. Y.

Giant Sapphire Purchased By New York Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—What was said to be the largest sapphire in the world has been imported into the United States and is now the property of N. Zaidens, Inc., jewelers, at 62 West Forty-seventh Street.

It weighs 320 carats and is named "Star of Artaban," after one of the characters in Dr. Henry Van Dyke's story, "The Other Wise Man."

The stone was found by a native worker in the sapphire pits in the interior of Ceylon, according to the importers, who bought it for a price which was not made public. Before it was cut it weighed about 1000 carats. It is oval with a flat base, about the size of a hen's egg and is a translucent blue. When viewed under a single light, the dome of the gem shows the six star-like rays that give it its name.

"To my knowledge, no stone of this size, brilliance or color has ever been brought into this country," Mr. Zaidens said. "There is a record of a large sapphire weighing about 951 carats being found in 1827. It was the property of the King of Ava but, according to the records, was not comparable in brilliance or color to the 'Star of Artaban.' If this stone was a clear transparent blue, it would be worth more than $1,000,000."

Foxes Farmed in Manitoba

More than 400 farms in Manitoba are engaged in the business of fur ranching; foxes and mink being the chief animals raised.

Two sizes, 35¢ and the 50¢ economy size

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Prices apply in continental U. S. only.

Boston Day... Milk, Polymet, Court, Fin Com

(Continued from Page 1)

Milk Control Board start to comb through the books of large milk distributors. The hope was that it would pave the way to lower milk distributing costs.

Consumers have been bewildered during the last few years by impartial dairy authorities spreading gossip of milk dollars that shrivel between the time they leave the consumer and reach the farmer's pockets. Obviously, they say, something is amiss with a distributing system that requires seven wagons to clatter down one street every morning to deliver seven bottles of milk.

When the Federal Government some time ago wanted information concerning distribution costs from New England dairymen in order to draft a marketing agreement, it was practically impossible to obtain anything like accurate figures. Some dealers didn't even keep books. Hence, the deep significance of the Milk Control Board's determination to get at the costs of distribution, transportation, office expenses, salaries, carrying charges and other costs influencing the price of milk in New England.

Possibly, as the result of this heroic effort announced today, New England, for the first time, may establish a sound basis for fixing milk prices to the consumer and, at the same time, see to it that the farmer becomes recognized as an important cog in the dairy business rather than a tool of dealers for reaping heavy profits.

Polymet—Patrons Told Results Would 'Amaze' Them

A paean of praise concerning Polymet Manufacturing Company's chances, penned by the phantom financial wizard, "Jerome Whitney" and sent as "confidential" matter to the subscribers for an alleged tipster sheet, "Financial Profits," was described today by George Kravitz in the trial of William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others for alleged fraud amounting to $640,000.

Mr. Kravitz, who described himself as "mimeographer and proprietor" of "Financial Profits," was continuing the testimony which he began yesterday under the examination of Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett. The case is being heard before Judge Elisha H. Brewster and a jury in Federal District Court.

In the letter described as a "three-star service," "Whitney" told of the plans to aquire electric patents which would net a great fortune through nationwide markets and concluded by declaring that the stockholders would be "amazed" at the results. They were told to invest their full resources in "an opportunity unique in every respect."

The letter was sent on July 12, 1933—sometime before any of the patents had been purchased and given inflated values through sales to straw persons. This was the first time that "Financial Profits" has been directly connected with Polymet.

"All the girls" working in the office of the tipster sheet signed the mythical name of "Jerome Whitney" to letters sent out from the office, it was testified this afternoon by Miss Mary Hickey, a stenographer, who declared that she signed the name of "Whitney" at the order of Bradley Sullivan. Sullivan, she said, dictated "form letters" to be used when requests for stock analyses were received from clients.

Mrs. Catherine Slosson of Roslindale, telephone operator for "Financial Profits," then testified that telephone salesmen made calls during the night to various points—"all but Massachusetts." It was these same salesmen who were simultaneously "Jerome Whitney," described by "Financial Profits" as "the keenest mind in finance."

Port—Evidence of Peak Business Plentiful

A bus chugged up Atlantic Avenue today and its passengers—members of a committee from the Chamber of Commerce's Maritime Association—found cause for pleased smiles with almost every turn of the wheels. Port business appeared to be at a peak and everywhere the committee went it heard reports of better business and encouraging prospects.

One vivid illustration was found at the New Haven piers, South Boston. Pier 1 and Pier 4, under private operation for the past year, had handled 147 boats during 1935, receiving 46,629 tons of cargo. This was a gain over the previous year of 300 per cent in the number of boats and 88 per cent in tonnage.

The state-owned Commonwealth Pier—now scheduled for $1,000,000 worth of repairs to piling—reported a 12 per cent gain in the number of vessels handled and 23 per cent in volume of freight.

Army Base reported 37 per cent upturn in cargoes handled, while Merchants & Miners experienced 11 per cent increase.

Total value of imports received in Boston last year $110,270,154, a 19 per cent gain over 1934. Exports jumped from $8,774,114 in 1934 to $23,117,222 last year.

Fin Com—Airing of City Contracts Continues

The Finance Commission met to hear some of the testimony about Boston snow removal equipment—testimony which Chairman E. Mark Sullivan said last week would be sensational—but got off the track almost before they sat down behind their long refectory table. They became interested in the story of E. A. Reynolds.

This story was to the effect that he had bid $123 a week for the contract to carry books from the main library in Copley Square to the branch libraries, and that the bid, although lowest, had been thrown out because he submitted a cashier's check instead of a certified check to prove that his bid was made in good faith. He said that the contract was given to G. E. Giles Company at $125 a week.

Henry E. Foley, Boston corporation counsel, was called to the stand and said he had advised against giving the contract to Mr. Reynolds because he had been informed that a private check, neither certified nor bought from a bank, had been submitted with the bid.

While Mr. Foley was on the stand the Finance Commission passed to the matter of trucks for snow removal. Mr. Foley said he believed the order given the White Company was all right because the firm had bid on specifications of the city and would naturally have to fill them. It has been previously charged that the White trucks cost $30,000 more than another product of a competing firm and still do not conform to the city's specifications.

Markets—Pignola Nuts And Tangelos Are Here

Fruits and vegetables from southern climes prevailed in Boston's food markets today.

From South America there were plums and honeydew melons; from Florida, tangelos and oranges; from Italy, pignola nuts; and from the southern states, tomatoes.

Choice delicacies were the Santa Rose plums and Florida tangelos. The plums were of better quality than the usual first shipments of South American fruits. From Chile, these plums are a blood-red color when thoroughly ripened and sell at 40-50 cents a dozen.

The Florida tangelo is a fruit crossed between an orange, grapefruit and tangerine. It is large and has the tartness of the grapefruit in flavor. The flavor is unique. These sold at .90-$1 a dozen.

The pignola nut has an excellent flavor. It truly is a tough nut to crack and dealers advise that it be placed in a hot oven and baked until the surface cracks. The interior is usually used for stuffing purposes. They are 15 cents each.

In the vegetable line native mushrooms sold at 33-40 cents a pound. Delicious, pink rhubard at 18-20 cents a pound, ripe repacked southern tomatoes at 10-15 cents a pound, iceberg lettuce at two heads for 13-15 cents, string beans at 15-18 cents a pound, spinach at 25-30 cents a peck, peas at 15-18 cents a quart, beets at 5-8 cents a bunch, carrots at 5-9 cents a bunch, celery at 15-18 cents a bunch and squash at 9-10 cents a pound.

Fish is reasonable and bountiful. Schrod sold at 10 cents a pound, smoked fillets 19-25 cents a pound, haddock 9-10 cents a pound, fresh eastern shoals halibut 40 cents a pound and mackerel at 8-10 cents a pound.

Still—City Is Without Needed Snow Equipment

While Boston's Finance Commission renewed its public hearings on snow removal this morning, the matter reached court proportions as a group of Boston taxpayers, operating under the name of the Real Estate Taxpayers, Landlords and Tenants Association, found their plea for restraint of Mayor Mansfield from ordering $673,000 worth of snow removal equipment referred to a lower court.

In the meantime snow was predicted for Boston tonight and the city admittedly was in no better position, so far as equipment is concerned, than it was a year ago when traffic halted under the icy grip of heavy snow.

Bernard Gould, counsel for the taxpayers, informed Judge George P. Pierce of the Supreme Court, this morning, that he was not ready to proceed with the case. He asked for a temporary injunction preventing the Mayor from placing orders for the equipment.

This argument was opposed by Assistant Boston Corporation Counsel J. Burke Sullivan who pointed out that snow is now very much in the realm of things expected and hardly willing to wait for postponed hearings. He asked for a hearing right on the spot.

Judge Pierce grew tired of the arguments and sent the case to the Superior Court where Judge Wilfred J. Gray said he would give it a full hearing at 10 a. m. Monday.

Mrs. Coolidge—Declines Post on Education Board

Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, widow of Former President Calvin Coolidge, declined the offer of a post on the state advisory board of education, it was announced today by Governor Curley, "because of the stress of personal and business affairs."

The Governor stated that Mrs. Coolidge also explained that she intended to spend a lot of time in North Carolina from now on.

Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish Advocate, has been appointed to one of three vacancies caused by the resignation of Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, Henry B. Sawyer, retired Boston financier, and Walter V. McDuffee, Springfield educator.

Governor Curley said that he had offered one of the vacant posts to a well-known professor but that although the educator had been in this country for 20 years he had not been naturalized and therefore could not accept the post.

Commented the Governor:

"I wonder if that's the reason some of them (the professors) are so much opposed to the oath law—because they can't take it!"

Hoover—Gets Kernel Of Praise From Curley

Today was Republican recognition day at the State House. Besides offering a state post to the wife of a former Republican president, Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, Governor Curley had many good things to say of Republican Herbert Hoover's speech last night.

"There is a tremendous amount in what he says," commented the Governor approvingly. "I think his was a wise suggestion that we should use the land to grow products which we now import. He was also in favor of President Roosevelt's plan for the abandonment of sterile land."

The Governor said that $125,000,000 was lost every year because of soil erosion and that half the population of the country was dependent upon agriculture. He then stressed the importance of helping this section of the population through flood control and other projects.

Grand Jury—Concludes Hearing on Prison Riot

The Suffolk grand jury concluded hearings today on the riot at Charlestown State Prison on Dec. 3, when two escaping convicts and a civilian truck driver were killed. An especially heavy guard conducted five prisoners to the Courthouse this morning to testify.

Among the prisoners was William E. Smith, a lifer, who was out of prison for the first time in 30 years. Smith had never ridden in an automobile, and it was only with difficulty that he was made to ride to the Courthouse in a taxi. Other prisoners appearing before the jury included Frank Stevens, the so-called "Lone Wolf," Vincent Lopez, Percy A. Kenney and George Fisher.

The three prisoners who may face indictments as a result of the hearings are Edward B. McArdle, Charles O'Brien and Francis Moriarty. It was announced today that the jury will not report on the evidence until next Monday.

Harvard—Dr. Conant Explains Scholarship Plan

When Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, spoke at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia last night, members straightened in their chairs, listened intently. Dr. Conant was explaining the new scholarship plan of the university.

In connection with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the university, Dr. Conant has asked for contributions from alumni for two purposes: (a) establishment of "roving professorships," (b) creation of so-called "National Scholarships," of which several have already been established in the Middle West.

Never tried in American colleges before, these new scholarships are "designed to give advanced educational opportunities to more of the nation's most promising young men." More than that, awards will be on a continuing basis, carrying students through college and graduate study. Best of all, they will be as large as $1200 when necessary, so that recipients will not have to obtain outside work.

Harvard University, Dr. Conant said, is extending these scholarships to youths of highest ability from every social and economic level, regardless of their financial means. Men of economic security will not be excluded from competition.

"We have already successfully established these new national scholarships in eight states—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa," Dr. Conant told the Philadelphia alumni.

It is Dr. Conant's plan, with the help of donations from Harvard alumni, to extend these scholarships so as to include two in every state.

Free Bulbs—Legislative Committee Turns Down Bill

The legislative Committee on Power and Light reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition that electric light companies in Massachusetts should furnish free light bulbs, filed by Representatives Thomas E. Barry and Lawrence P. McHugh. This means an unfavorable report, but both the House and Senate will have to act on the measure.

The controversy first arose when the Edison Electric Company was ordered to lower its rates. The company complied but at the same time was given permission to withdraw its free bulb service. Now it has declared that an outlay of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 would be necessary to start the service again. Company representatives have pointed out that the trend is away from giving free bulbs.

Petitioners' chief point was that by lowering its rates and withdrawing the former service, its status remained virtually the same.

The chairman of the Power and Light Committee is Senator Angier L. Goodwin.

Soil—Austrian Expert To Give Free Lecture Course

As a prelude to the world's first international conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering at Harvard University this coming June, Prof. Karl von Terzaghi of Vienna, Austria, will deliver a series of free public lectures on soil mechanics.

Professor Terzaghi is credited with being the founder of the "world's newest science," soil mechanics, and is also recognized as the outstanding authority on the subject. The lectures begin on Feb. 5 and will be given Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m. during the entire second semester.

In June, more than 1000 practicing engineers, research workers and teachers of foundation engineering and soil mechanics from all parts of the world are expected to attend the convention. Foreign delegates will be taken on a tour of leading foundation engineering works in New York before coming to Cambridge. In addition to Professor Terzaghi from Vienna, Oscar Faber, president of the British Institution of Structural Engineers, is expected, also Giovanni Rodio, consulting engineer from Milan, Italy, and Lazarus White, consulting engineer, New York City.

Labor—State Law On Wagner Lines Sought

Taking the lead in the national field, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today disclosed it will urge passage of a bill in the state Legislature modeled after the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act. This act—heralded when passed last summer by the national Congress as a new labor Magna Charta—provides for a National Labor Relations Board and specifically bans formation or support of unions by companies.

Serious loophole in the Wagner-Connery act was revealed just before Christmas when the Federal District Court in Kansas held that it could not apply to firms doing business entirely within a state. To be 100 per cent effective, states must pass similar laws to control intrastate labor.

If passed, the new Massachusetts statute will set up a state labor relations commission, which will largely take over the functions of the present Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

This action, announced by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation, follows closely on first steps of a constitutional test of the national law by the Lion Shoe Company of Lynn.

Buses—Fares Cut To Various Maine Points

Reductions in bus fares to Maine, making that form of travel almost as cheap as taking one's car, were announced today by the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Transportation Companies, highway subsidiaries of the two railroads. Tariff between Boston and Portland was lowered to $1.50. Boston and Bangor tariffs were reduced to $5 for the one-way journey and $9 for the round trip. Comparative reductions are in effect at intermediate cities and towns.

A journey in a private automobile to Portland from Boston would require an average of about six gallons of gasoline which at the current rate would be more than $1. Coupled with this is the wear and tear on tires and car which the average motorist does not figure upon but which eventually must be counted in overall expenses.

Sports—Snow Conditions Ideal at Northern Points

Heavy snowfalls in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and light new snow on the old crust in Massachusetts today gave promise of good conditions for snow sportsters over the coming week end. New England and New York planned five snow trains to take advantage of this new snowfall and numerous citizens in snowless southern New England began to hunt for their tire chains to make the trip in their own cars.

In Vermont, Middlebury reported new top powder snow on 10 to 16-inch base crust, with ski trails, jumps, toboggan run and downhill courses in perfect order. From the Mt. Mansfield-Smuggler's Notch region at Stowe, good skiing and snowshoeing were reported, with 24 inches in the Notch and several feet on Mt. Mansfield. All Mansfield trails were reported good except the Nose Dive.

In Pinkham Notch, N. H. came the best snow accounts for the Granite State with 38 inches reported, snowing hard, and skiing perfect. Bartlett, in Crawford Notch also reported 30 inches. Fabyan, Chocorua, Lancaster, Plymouth, Littleton, North Conway, Intervale and Waterville all reported snow varying from 14 to 27 inches in depth with good skiing and snowshoeing. In New Hampshire Lancaster was staging its winter carnival on the week-end with sled-dog races, skiing tournaments and other winter activities scheduled.

At Woodstock, N. H., the Woodstock Outing Club will hold its third annual scholastic winter meet on Jan. 18 and on Jan. 19 Dartmouth will contest Lebanon in a dual meet at Lebanon, N. H.

In Massachusetts tobogganing and sliding were good at Northfield, and from the Berkshires came reports of new top snow on open slopes and deep snow in the mountains.

From Boston snow trains were scheduled on the week end for the Tamworth - Wonalancet - Chocorua region to leave Saturday at 2:05 p. m., and a Sunday special for Crawford Notch, N. H., to leave the North Station at 8 a. m.

From New Haven a snow train is scheduled on Sunday for Brattleboro, Vt., with stops scheduled for Meriden and Hartford, Conn. From New York two trains are scheduled, one, a week-ender, for Waterbury, Vt., to leave Saturday at 9:20 p. m., and a Sunday train for South Lee and Pittsfield, Mass.

'Fire! Fire!'—Metal Ablaze in Ship's Hold

Boston maritime circles reported an unusual fire today. Berthed at the Army Base in South Boston was the British steamer Boscombe Chine with a fire in her No. 4 hold. Though hose lines were laid out on the pier, no fire department was there. No frantic orders were relayed to tugboats to pull her out into midstream. No excitement prevailed.

The Boscombe Chine is almost loaded with scrap metal and a portion of the cargo is metal shavings from machine shops. As any machinist knows when metal is bored oil is used in great quantities. These oil-soaked shavings caught fire this morning but since the No. 4 hold is inaccessible at the moment Capt. John E. Owens is allowing the fire to burn itself out. Since the ship is metal and the cargo is metal no one is apparently disturbed about the fire. Spontaneous combustion probably was the cause of the blaze.

The fire may delay the Boscombe Chine's sailing which is scheduled for tomorrow. But in case it holds the ship for too long Captain Owens is planning to move part of the cargo and put it out.

Oil Station—Revere Objects to Saugus Project

When somebody wants to put up a rendering plant or a garbage disposal dump, his neighbors generally complain. But 60 Revere citizens appeared at the State House today to protest the establishment of a 3,000,000-barrel oil storage station in the neighboring town of Saugus—while scarcely a Saugusite showed his face.

The fact of the matter is that in Point of Pines, across the river from Saugus, lies one of the best residential sections of Revere.

Headed by Mayor James M. O'Brien, the Revere protestants declared that the oil station would be a fire menace, would endanger a new real estate development, would spoil Revere Beach for bathing and would in general be a detriment to the city.

The hearing came as a result of authority granted by the Saugus Selectment to the Point of Pines River Terminal Company of Boston to erect a station.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Features Appear in Boldface)

	890kc-WBZ-A-338m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-313m
5:00	Gypsy Orchestra	'Congress Speaks';	Musical program	Hits and Encores;
5:15	"The Naval Reserve".	Washington talks	Baseball School	records; talks.
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong".	Recorded music.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Hawaiian music	Nature News	Hits and Encores.
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie	News; Univ. Exten-	'Music by Rakov';	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	sion; Lee relay	soloists; orchestra	Speaker; quartet
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	N. H. Win. Sports	Studio interview	Kaltenborn's news
7:00	NBC organist	"Amos 'n' Andy".	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra"	"Lazy Dan, the	Dance or.; soloist.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal	Minstrel Man"	Musical Capers
7:45	"Old Man Winter"	Musical Moments	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	Jessica Dragonette;	Eleanor Powell; so-	Gabriel Heatter
8:15	Bob Crosby's Orch.	male quartet;	loists; orchestra	Boy from Ireland.
8:30	Prem: Red Nichols &	piano duo; con-	Oscar Shaw; solo-	Chemistry Today.
8:45	his orchestra	cert orchestra	ists; orchestra	Evening in Seville.
9:00	Al Pearce and his	"Waltz Time"; vo-	Hollywood Hotel:	Stevens's Orch.
9:15	Gang; variety	calists; orchestra.	musical - dramatic	Golf lesson
9:30	Fred Waring's Penn-	Court of Human	revue with Dick	Fisher's Orchestra
9:45	sylvanians soloist	Relations; sketch.	Powell; orchestra.	News Service
10:00	American Legion	The First Nighter;	Richard Himber's	String Sinfonia;
10:15	Auxiliary; speakers.	dramatic sketch.	Orchestra; soloist	concert orchestra.
10:30	Dance Hour	Fisk University	Dramatized news.	Jazz Nocturne; so-
10:45	Reports; news; music.	speakers; music	Spotlight Revue	loists; orchestra
11:00	Special sport pro-	Forecasts; news	News Service	Mal Hallet and
11:15	gram from Chicago	Sports; orchestra	Le Paradis Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Special sport pro-	Jack Little's Or.	Anson Weeks's Or.	Al Mitchell and
11:45	gram from Chicago	Organ recital	Jan Garber's Or.	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Chasins Music Series; Abram Chasins, pianist.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: Grange speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:40 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Metropolitan Opera Company in Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Lauritz Melchior, Kirsten Flagstad, Lawrence Tibbett, Emanuel List and others; Artur Bodansky, conductor.
5:20 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WAAB (WABC), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC), "Family on Tour"; Frank Parker; soloists; players; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC), Band Concert, Arthur Pryor, conductor; Indian legend.
7:45 WEEI (WEAF), "The Human Side of the News," Edwin C. Hill.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Irene," with Helen Jepson and James Melton; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; vocal groups; Goodman's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Chateau: Al Jolson; Patsy Kelly; Barbara Stanwyck.

Late Evening

10:30 WBZ (WJZ), WNAC (WABC), Address, President Roosevelt.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Toronto hockey game.

Sunday's Features

9:00 WNAC (WABC), Descriptive commentary from Russian collective farm near Moscow.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Wahlberg Brown String Quartet.
10:35 WNAC (WABC), Beethoven Sonata Series; Alexander Semmler, pianist; "Moonlight" Sonata and Sonata in E Flat major.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloist
12:45 WNAC (WABC), News Commentary from London, Vernon Bartlett.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), Dedication of New York State Theodore Roosevelt Memorial; address, President Roosevelt.
3:00 WNAC, Recording of Schéherazade Suite by Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:00 WAAB (WABC), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor; program commentator.
3:30 WEEI (WEAF), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 WAAB (WABC), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC), Phil Baker, "The Great American Tourist"; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Sunday Evening Hour; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; chorus; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties; Suzanne Fisher; Ramona; quartet; other soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Gladys Swarthout, soprano.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy continued cold tonight and Saturday, with snow probably beginning late tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate to fresh north to northeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Saturday snow; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Saturday snow; not quite so cold tonight in the northwest portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northwest winds tonight, becoming strong Saturday and possibly reaching gale force, weather becoming overcast tonight; Saturday snow.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	Minneapolis	10	8
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	38	26	New York	26	26
Denver	20	20	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	4	4	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	56	54	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	30	24	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	34	32
Miami	70	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 17.
B—Minimum, Jan. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:34 p. m.; height, 7.6 feet.
Saturday, 5:57 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

Maine Long Legs Much in Demand For Kick-Sleds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILO, Maine, Jan. 17—Northwestern Maine boasts a unique type of snowcraft which in spite of its 10-year use in this section, is practically unknown elsewhere. However, this method of gliding over the snow by means of the kick-sled is increasingly popular this year and bids fair to spread to more distant parts.

The kick-sled is of Swedish origin and was first constructed in Maine nearly 10 years ago in Monson by a man of Swedish ancestry. From this point, the sled has spread as far south as Bangor.

The one who propels the sled stands in back on the runners, grasping the crossbar by which it is directed and with a push of the toe keeps the sled in motion. Of course the one on the seat has a delightful ride without any exertion and contrary to expectations, the seated one is not envied by the younger generation who much prefer to "kick."

This means of locomotion is popular with the older set as well. For, although it may seem adolescent to be pulled on an ordinary low-slung sled, there is no lack of dignity for mother or aunt to be enthroned on the comfortable seat of a kick-sled.

Changing Modes in Relief Traced in Almshouse Records

John Hancock—he of the famous signature and once a Boston relief administrator—would be annoyed, could he look upon Boston today and contrast present relief dispensation with that of his time.

Back in 1775 an almshouse was considered sufficient to cover all demands of the needy and unemployed. A small amount of money took care of Boston's poor from year to year.

It is a far cry from the modest almshouse expenditures of Mr. Hancock's day to the enormous sums now spent for relief in Massachusetts. Bread lines, soup kitchens, federal and state work projects have little in common with the simple methods of the little poorhouse.

Records Trace Changes

Some measure of this enormous difference may be gleaned from records of the old Boston Almshouse, consisting of a petty ledger, a day book and register, now being catalogued in the Public Welfare department's office. They throw many interesting sidelights on Revolutionary relief, painting a vivid picture of early American habits and customs.

In charge of cataloguing these musty records is John J. Bench, supervisor of the settlement division of the Public Welfare department. His delvings and searchings have unearthed a wealth of material of much interest and value to antiquarians.

Through the Bostonian Society, Mr. Bench has located the exact sites of Boston's first almshouses. Early Colonial attempts to mitigate lack and unemployment, he found, were centered in the original poorhouse erected in 1682 on Park Street—opposite the Common. This building was burned, later rebuilt, and then sold in 1785. In 1799 a new almshouse was erected at Barton's Point, the old name for the land where the West Boston Bridge ends in Boston. From there as years rolled on the "guests" have been moved successively to South Boston, Deer Island, Rainsford Island and finally to the present home on Long Island.

Administration Methods

Despite the yawning gap between old and present methods of relief dispensation, the records prove they have one point at least in common, and that is in administration. The records show that even in those days upkeep and maintenance of almshouse guests were charged to outside cities and towns where they had a previous habitation—a feature now embodied in the Settlement Laws of Massachusetts.

In the Almshouse petty ledger, from 1795 to 1805, are many entries calling attention to the fact that Maine was then a part of Massachusetts, and that Portland, Bath, Kittery, Hallowell and other towns were charged for the board of their inmates of the Almshouse.

According to the records, women's clothing seems to have been limited to one or two varieties of materials, and its cost, as compared with today's, was extremely modest. Some materials sold for as low as a penny a yard. In winter it appears that women wore "baize" and in summer sported "calico."

Early Purchases

One entry in 1792 calls for 70 yards of "tow cloth" at a pistareen (an old Spanish coin worth only a few cents) a yard. Another notes the payment of 18s. 8d. for a "side of sole leather."

Men seemed to have received better treatment than women at the hands of the overseers for in May, 1792, a "hatt" was bought for one William Peek, and the following day there is an entry "to a jacket and a pair of breeches bought for Peek at 12s."

Such items as "sand" for the Almshouse floors, thread and pins at eight pence, two dozen brooms at six pence each, four quires of writing paper at the high cost of 5s. and 8d. and four baskets of "charcole" attest to the simple housekeeping and business needs of the early days.

Boston Slave Owners

From Mr. Bench's notes on the old records come many interesting facts concerning early Boston.

"Evidently some of the inhabitants of Boston were slave-holders during this period, as on March 1, 1771, a free Negro was admitted; on June 15, 1771, George, a Negro slave, was taken in; on Jan. 26, 1773, Cuff, a slave was admitted; and on Jan. 4, 1800, John Houston was charged with the board 'of his Negro woman.'

"Ox heads were frequently purchased at six pence each, presumably to be made into soup. In February, 1794, 63 were furnished, and on another occasion, 55 were purchased on one day.

Molasses by the Hogshead

"About every two months a hogshead of molasses was supplied, averaging 125 gallons, and cost between two and three shillings a gallon. This was probably used as a substitute for sugar.

"Rice also was purchased by the cask, averaging 300 pounds each, about every month, costing 5 cents a pound. The occasional purchase of turkeys, geese and fowl was noted . . . and the prices of these would be interesting to the housekeeper of today, for the turkeys cost two to three shillings apiece, according to weight, geese the same, and fowl but a shilling apiece.

"Vegetables were also cheap in price. In 1793, 20 bushels of potatoes cost 32 cents a bushel; 16 bushels of turnips cost 1 shilling a bushel; 1½ bushels of onions cost 1 shilling a bushel.

"Fish must have been plentiful in Boston at this time for about every week, three hundred pounds of fresh fish were purchased at a penny a pound, and occasionally salmon at four pence a pound."

Insurance Group Opens Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17—Greater safety on the streets and highways is the aim of an advertising campaign inaugurated this week by the Travelers insurance group of this city.

Safety, states the advertisement, needs the conscientious observance of common-sense practices of driving and walking . . . and the impartial, continuous, intelligent efforts of police and courts to enforce traffic laws.

A few cities, continued the advertisement, have proved that street and highway safety is not a dream. In these communities, speed limits are enforced, traffic lights and other protective devices and measures are respected, and widespread "fixing" of tickets has become a thing of the past.

The Travelers Insurance group comprises the Travelers Insurance Company, the Travelers Indemnity Company and the Travelers Fire Insurance Company.

Eloquent

NO GUESTS AT PRESENT INSURANCE RATES

© Wellesley Press

Thumbers Take Notice

Wellesley Paper Opens Guest Insurance Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 17—Up in arms yesterday against the court decision allowing hitch-hikers to sue befriending motorists in case of accident is the Townsman, weekly newspaper of this town. The paper sees in the decision a reason for substantial increases in the cost of guest insurance.

Thus the Townsman today began a drive to lessen the heavy burdens of the automobile owner. It has prepared stickers which shout "No" at the hitchhiker, distinguishable half a block away. "They also signify," the paper says, "the car owner's unwillingness to expose himself to unfair lawsuit.

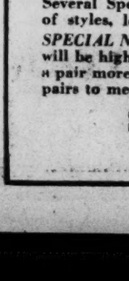
'32 Cadillac 5-Pass. Sedan $695.00

Owned by prominent Boston business man who operates 3 cars—has 6-wheel equipment, radio, seat covers and many other extras. Your present '29, '30, or '31 model accepted as part payment, balance arranged, 15 payments, low finance rates.

Phone Ken. 4010 for demonstration

The Henley-Kimball Co.
Kenmore Square
650 Beacon Street

DRASTICALLY REDUCED PRICES



Advanced Spring Models
CUSTOM MADE
Suits — Coats
$19.49 and $59.59
Skirts, $8.39 up

Don't be afraid to bring in your own materials; we will gladly make them up in our smart models.

david cohen inc.
tailleurs
305 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

VISIT OUR NEW
CAFETERIA
Fine Food at LOWEST PRICES
ALBIANI
LUNCH
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
8 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

SALE
WILBUR COON SHOES
Sizes 1 to 12, Widths AAAA to EEE
$5.95 Formerly $7.50

Several Special Patterns, $6.95—were $9.00. A wide variety of styles, leathers and heels. Many types suitable for Spring.

SPECIAL NOTE: Costs of leather are rising steadily. Shoe prices will be higher next spring. The shoes advertised will cost $2.00 a pair more after this sale. Attend this sale and buy two or more pairs to meet your requirements for several months.

SOLBY BAYES
Feminine Footwear
51 WEST STREET, BOSTON

Clearance Sale
DRESSES
For Larger Women and MATERNITY FROCKS
Plain and printed crepes. Prices as low as $7.50
Maternity Booklet on Request
Miss CREED
234 Boylston Street, Boston
Opposite Public Garden

Boston—159 Tremont St., 144 Federal St. Brookline—1366 Beacon St. Cambridge—9 Brattle St. Providence—363 Westminster St.
FAMOUS SINCE 1880

Sale
SELBY-ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
6.95 7.95 8.95
Late Fall and Winter styles with most of their season still ahead. All shoes in stock included. This is a new store with new stock. Be thrifty! Buy several pairs! Increased manufacturing costs mean an advance in prices after this sale.
Arch Preserver SHOE SHOP
NOW AT 75 Summer Street Boston
15 W. 39th Street, New York City
11-15 Bond Street, Brooklyn, New York

Twice a Week Now

FRED WARING AND HIS PENNSYLVANIANS
Ford Dealers' Program

N. B. C. Blue Network—Coast to Coast
Friday Evenings at 9:30 P. M. (E.S.T.)

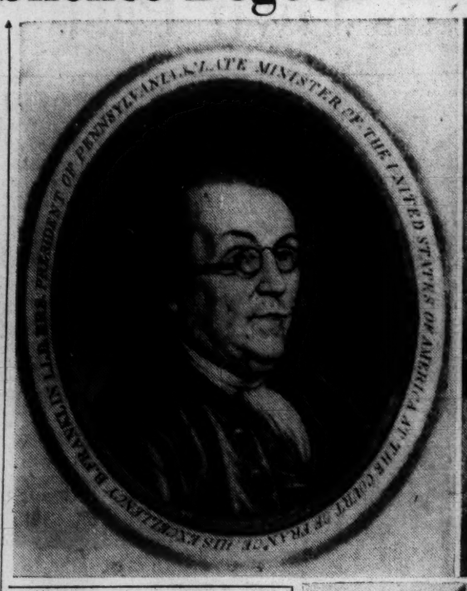
Columbia Network—Coast to Coast
Tuesday Evenings at 9:30 P. M. (E.S.T.)

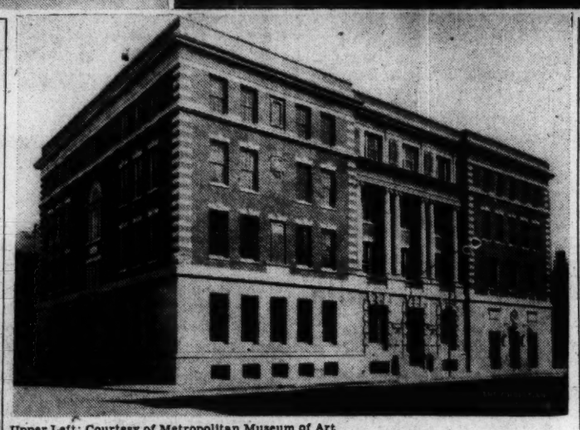
Music and Fun—with the Compliments of Ford and Lincoln dealers of America

LISTEN TONIGHT
Consult radio timetable

Letters of 'Silence Dogood' Put Franklin on Road to Fame

Early days as printer's apprentice on brother's Boston paper recalled as nation observes 230th anniversary of famous American—Quarrel with brother James drove him to seek new fields in Philadelphia.


BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LL.D. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY AMBASSADOR FROM THE STATES OF AMERICA AT THE COURT OF FRANCE PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA LATE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE COURT OF FRANCE



Upper Left: Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

Boston Remembers a Famous Son

Benjamin Franklin and, at Left, as a Printer's Apprentice. Below—Franklin Union in Boston, Mass.

Although Benjamin Franklin's career made him a famous figure in the great capitals of Europe, and although Philadelphia was his adopted home, it was in Boston that the statesman-inventor-author experienced the early tribulations and victories which prepared him for holding up America's end in foreign courts and for being a world figure.

Today, as the world observes his 230th birthday, Boston turns its thoughts to the tiny little clapboard house in Milk Street which was Benjamin Franklin's birthplace, to the dingy printing shop in Queen Street where the New England Courant was published, to the Old South Church where, on the day of his birth Jan. 17, 1706, the tenth child of Josiah and Abiah Franklin was taken to be baptized.

Time has altered Boston's face since the days when young Benjamin with his "Silence Dogood" articles, more than once saved the Courant for his irritable brother, James. But the stories of his boyhood, reflected upon in the neighborhood of Queen Street (now Court) recall vividly the circumstances surrounding Franklin's early boyhood. Even the hooting of horns, the flash of traffic lights and the shrill blowing of a policeman's whistle cannot deprive the narrow lane leading up to Scollay Square of its antique atmosphere.

An Earnest Student

Benjamin if not a precocious was an unusually bright child. He was reading at the age of five, writing when he was seven and at ten he was studying every book he could lay his hands on, from Locke's "Essay on Human Understanding" to a book on vegetable diet. The boy's great love of learning was focused at this time on a desire to build up his vocabulary. Later, he was to go through the painstaking process of studying, copying, transcribing and virtually memorizing the Spectator, the famous Addison-Steele publication.

Josiah Franklin, his father, exerted a steadying, almost a mellowing, influence, and Benjamin paid good heed to the moral precepts for which his father was never at a loss.

"Seest thou a man diligent in business?" Josiah, the tallow chandler would say, drawing his little son toward him, "He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."

The proverb stuck with Benjamin. Years later when he was compiling a book of precepts which turned out to be one of the world's great biographies, for his own son, Franklin wrote:

"I from thence considered industry as a means of obtaining wealth and distinction, which encouraged me, tho' I did not think that I should ever literally 'stand before kings,' which, however, has since happened; for I have stood before five, and even had the honor of sitting down with one, the King of Denmark, to dinner."

Prepared for Church

Benjamin was destined for the church as "the tithe" of his father's children. He went to the Boston Grammar School and to George Brownell's School. But the expense eventually proved too much and Josiah much against his wishes, took the child as his apprentice at the age of 10. Benjamin did not take to tallow chandling, however, and was two years later apprenticed to James, the printer, an elder brother. It was soon after this that the "Silence Dogood" articles first began to appear.

Benjamin knew that anything he wrote would not be accepted from a printer's devil. So he disguised his handwriting and slipped his copy under the door and awaited results. The chief results were that the Courant's growingly hostile public become more friendly and that when Silence's stories were missing for several issues, readers sent in letters of complaint and James, who still did not know that Silence was really Benjamin, finally advertised for her as follows:

"If any Person or Persons will give a true Account of Mrs. Silence Dogood, whether Dead or Alive, Married or Unmarried, in Town or Country, that so (if living) she may be spoke with or Letters convey'd to her, they shall have Thanks for their Pains."

His Identity Revealed

Silence Dogood never did turn up but James discovered Benjamin one morning stuffing the bulky manuscript under the door.

"Who is Silence Dogood and where does she live?" demanded James.

"That I cannot tell," said Benjamin.

"You must tell, or you will be punished."

"Well, then, if you must know, I am 'Silence Dogood.' I have written all the letters and left them under the door. Now punish me if you will, but if you do, I will write no more."

The threat was enough. Benjamin continued writing and later, when James was thrown into jail, the younger brother did all the work of publishing the Courant. But if the world were to later recognize Benjamin Franklin as one of the greatest men of his age, James Franklin did not. Repeated quarrels finally led to Benjamin's departure for Philadelphia, thus making James Franklin the unconscious cause for Boston's not being enabled to add Franklin in the eminence of his maturity to her list of "greats."

Philosopher, Statesman, Wit, Economist, Politician, Diplomat, Inventor, Printer, Publisher, Editor—these are at least 10 of Franklin's vocations. They carried him to the courts of kings and the meeting chambers of ministers. But three of them—Publisher, Editor, Printer—were begun in the heart of what is now Boston's business district, when Benjamin Franklin was still in his teens.

Development of Art Reproduction Traced at Smith College Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 17—A most unusual exhibition and so far as is known the only one of its kind ever to be held in this country, tracing the development of reproductions of works of art is now on display at the Smith College Museum of Art, and will continue throughout the month of January.

The exhibits deal chronologically with examples of the variety of techniques used in the effort to reproduce works of art before the invention of photography up to and including the latest developments in color and stereoscopic photography. In this last category there is also included the newest device, developed by Clarence Kennedy of the Smith College department of art in collaboration with Edwin Land and George Wheelwright of Boston, for projecting "three-dimensional" photographs upon a screen.

The spectator, wearing polarizing glasses and seated on the opposite side of the screen from the projector, is confronted with the amazing spectacle of reproductions so lifelike that they seem to stand out from the screen, and one is tempted to reach out and pick up a delicate piece of statuary in order to examine it more closely.

The exhibit, which was arranged by Jere Abbot, director of the museum, with the assistance of Clarence Kennedy, Alphons Vorenkamp, also of the department of art, and Miss Nora Mohler, of the department of physics, shows most vividly the place and use of photography in the study of fine arts. Among the photographs on exhibit are a number of exceptional ones by Mr. Kennedy, which illustrate what an invaluable aid a photograph can be both for the appreciation and the concentrated study of works of art.

The photographs have been arranged to illustrate the various difficulties involved in photographing works of art, including the problem of proper focus, the choice of background, the selection and presentation of the subject matter, the obstacles to be overcome when the work of art is in an inaccessible location, the problems of lighting, and finally down through the developing of the negative to the choice of proper paper upon which to print it.

The principle of the "three-dimensional" photography is illustrated in all its phases, from the old-fashioned stereoscope to a new sterio camera for making magnified photographs of small objects, a parallax panoramagram, and various devices using polarized light for viewing stereograms.

Jail Sentence on Contempt Charge Faces Lawyer Who Won't Name Client

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 17 (AP)—A jail sentence hung over Joseph Harrington, an attorney, today for his alleged refusal to answer questions before a grand jury.

Counsel for Mr. Harrington said he would prepare a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his client's release after imposition of sentence.

Judge Dillon, in announcing his decision, agreed the attorney had a right to shield the name of a client. District Attorney Hugh Cregg explained Mr. Harrington was cited for contempt because he refused other information, including names.

Chief of Police Edward F. Pierce told the story of the events leading up to Tuesday's action.

He said two Peabody boys were struck by a hit and run driver in March, last year, and that Mr. Harrington later visited the boys, saying he represented a girl driver whose car had struck them.

The complications developed, Chief Pierce said, after an insurance company insisted on knowing the driver's name.

Mr. Harrington was cited into civil session on Tuesday on petition of the boys and asked to reveal the girl's name. He declined and was upheld by the court. Judge Dillon at the same time suggested there was recourse only in criminal prosecution.

Mr. Cregg then called Mr. Harrington before a grand jury and claimed, the district attorney said, he had been requested by another attorney to represent the girl.

Mr. Harrington refused, Mr. Cregg said, to give the name of the attorney or other persons with whom he discussed the case.

Superior Court Justice David Dillon sentenced Mr. Harrington to jail yesterday after adjudging him in contempt of court, but deferred imposition of sentence until Friday.

Contracts Awarded For Merritt Highway

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—Firms from Norwalk and Stamford divided Merritt Highway contracts totaling $368,832 awarded by the State Highway Department.

The contracts, awarded Monday, went to D. Deering of Norwalk, with a bid of $279,684.80 for grading work at Greenwich and Stamford, and Paul Bacco of Stamford, with a $57,732.50 bid for a bridge over the Rippowan, in Stamford.

Mr. Bacco also was given $31,432.44 for another bridge over Long Ridge Road, in Stamford.

The 36-mile Merritt Highway, when completed, will connect southern Connecticut with Westchester County, N. Y.

Lawyer in Auto Case ... Cleared of Contempt

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 17 (AP)—After expressing willingness to give information regarding a hit-and-run case to the grand jury, a course he previously declined to follow, Attorney Joseph B. Harrington was purged of contempt of court today.

Mr. Harrington was held in contempt Tuesday after he refused to tell Judge David F. Dillon the name of a client who was involved in the accident.

Nashua Woman Enters Race for G.O.P. Delegate

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah Mercer of Nashua, chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee, today because the first woman in New Hampshire to file as a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of the chairman of the Nashua police commission, entered the lists as a candidate for delegate at large. She is unpledged.

Drunkenness in Maine Shows Tremendous Gain

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Rev. Frederick W. Smith of the Maine Christian Civic League said today a survey and tabulation of information from police chiefs showed a "tremendous" increase in drunkenness and driving while under the influence of liquor in Maine since repeal of prohibition.

Speaking at the annual Maine State Grange lecturers' conference, Mr. Smith quoted figures purporting to show arrests for drunkenness in Sanford the past year were 664 per cent more than in 1933; in Portland, 24 per cent more; Auburn, 166 per cent; Bangor, 145 per cent; South Portland, 75 per cent; Waterville, 93 per cent; Bath, 28 per cent; Biddeford, 31 per cent; and Westbrook, 438 per cent; with drunken driving arrests in like proportion.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Winter Magic." "The Lady in Red." "Krazy Kat." "Playgrounds." and news reels.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 9:15, 11:56 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:17, 11:04. Stage: George Burns and Gracie Allen. Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 4, 6:50, 9:41. Fenway: 1:51, 4:34, 7:17, 10. Also Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:25. Fenway: 12:40, 3:23, 6:06, 8:49.

EXETER—Ronald Colman in "Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Sweet Surrender," with Frank Parker and Tamara. 2:10, 5, 7:55.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Music Is Magic." 2:15, 5:12, 8:05. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo. 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum: 9:50. Both theaters: 11:45, 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "The Lone Wolf."

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 2:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

UNIVERSITY—George Arliss in "Mister Hobo." 2:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also Edward E. Horton in "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

UPTOWN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Mr. Hobo." Also "Stars Over Broadway."

BOSTON — Earl Carroll's "Sketch Book" with the original Broadway cast, starring Ken Murray, Sibyl Bowan and others. "Hitch Hike Lady." 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Featuring Mae Clarke and Arthur Treacher. Also latest news reels.

MEMORIAL — Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 11 a. m., 1:39, 4:18, 6:57, 9:36.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." Also Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and F. Langford in "Collegiate."

TREMONT—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Evelyn Prentice." 10:16 a. m., 1:08, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Edmund Lowe in "King Solomon of Broadway." 9, 11:36 a. m., 2:28, 5:33, 8:38.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet of New York. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show. "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45. Matinee tomorrow: 3.

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION — Annual formal dance. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Seventh in a series of lectures on "Through Science to Philosophy," by Herbert Dingle, of London, England. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE DRAMATICS — "Murder in the Cathedral," presented by the Phi Sigma Society. Clubhouse, Wellesley campus. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Jeno Swislowski, pianist. 3.

Other Events

SYMPHONY HALL—Illustrated travel lecture by Burton Holmes. "South America. West Coast," with color and motion pictures of Guatemala, Columbia, Peru and Chile. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow: 2:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Illustrated lecture on the Mediterranean, with a talk on the Azores, Naples and Southern Italy, Greece, the Holy Land, Malta and Egypt, by Mrs. Claude U. Olson. 40 Beacon Street. 2:30.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Joint luncheon meeting with the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty. Subject: "The Death Penalty as an Archaic Feature of Correction." 3 Joy Street. 1.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Meet at Harvard Square, street level. Take 1:33 or 1:40 bus for Belmont. Walk five miles through Belmont, Lexington and Waltham.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Stained Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Motion pictures of British Guiana, showing native customs in the lower West Indies. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 3.

FRIENDSHIP TOURS—Visits to Robert Gould Shaw House, Elks' Club and Chester Square, with pertinent lectures. Register at St. Cyprian's Church, corner Tremont and Walpole Streets. 1:45.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Lecture on "The Motion Picture and American Culture," by Mrs. Jeannette Wallace Emrich of New York University. 10.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Meet at Rowe's Wharf for 2:05 ferry connecting with Narrow Gauge Railroad for Lynn. Walk along Lynn Shore Drive to Swampscott. See the shivering seashore.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Take 1:20 train at North Station for Nahant. Bird walk from Lodge estate to Little Nahant and Lynn Beach.

Wired Door Detects Metal on Prisoners

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17 (AP)—The Hampden County jail here is soon to be equipped with a "detector door," which reveals any saw blades or other metal objects concealed on a prisoner, Sheriff David Manning revealed Tuesday night.

The device is expected to help prevent escapes, such as that of Alexander Kaminski of New Britain, Conn., who twice escaped from the institution and finally was executed for having killed a guard during the first break for freedom. Kaminski escaped from his cell the second time by sawing through the bars, despite the presence of a special guard, 24 hours a day, in front of his cell.

The "detector door" is an electric device, which instantly registers the presence of any metal on a prisoner passing through it.

Walsh Backs Bill to Pay $233,885 to Bay State

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A bill authorizing payment of $233,885 to settle a claim of the State of Massachusetts for expenditures made during the Civil War was introduced yesterday by Senator Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

The money, the bill said, would be used to pay interest and premiums paid for bonds issued and spent at the request of the President for fortifying the coast and protecting harbors.

Artists Declare Banners Exiled From Wall Street

NEW LONDON Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—The signs and banners of the rah-rah era in college room decoration have given way to paintings, prints and etchings, the Connecticut College Art Department believes.

At least that is the experience of the department in its own college, where a stroll through the dormitories convinces one that there has been a general toning down of the flagrant colors and knick-knacks that marked another day.

In some instances students have designed their draperies and room accessories to harmonize with the colors in one or two favorite paintings, while still others have taken as the nucleus of such a transformation the pictures of their favorite sport or animal.

Banners are still in evidence in some of the rooms, but in the main, those gaudy displays of another generation have passed.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Snow Inquiry

Yesterday's lull in the Finance Commission's investigation into illegal irregularities in the awarding of snow removal contracts, snow removal and the awarding of contracts on snow removal equipment caused some speculation as to the future of the inquiry. Was yesterday's open date for the purpose of collecting more material or did it indicate that the investigators had little more to go on?

Considerable disappointment was felt by followers of the case at the meagerness of new material in the testimony of Charles L. Manser, recently reappointed special investigator for the Finance Commission. It appeared to consist mainly of generalities, made no specific charges and brought forward little to substantiate the charges already made.

In the little more than 15 minutes that he was on the stand, Mr. Manser appeared to have exhausted all the material that he had gathered over a period of several months as a Finance Commission's investigator. Perhaps this lack of new or substantiating material caused the day's postponement.

Whys and Wherefores

Very few persons in Boston are aware of the origin of the Finance Commission or where it gets its right to delve into municipal affairs. Most persons have a vague idea that it is an official body, but little idea of its purpose.

When the City Charter was revised and the old Common Council was abolished in 1909, it was felt by the revisionists that some sort of a check was necessary upon city affairs. Thus the Finance Commission was established with power to investigate any municipal affair it felt necessary. The members are appointed by the Governor with the consent of his Council.

The Commission is empowered to summon witnesses and examine them under oath. If it feels that the case warrants it, the commission can present the case to the District Attorney for prosecution. Its investigations may be either private or open to the public.

Civil Service Job

During the past few days there have been rumors around City Hall that the Secretary of the Finance Commission was to be removed and a man close to the headquarters of the State Democratic Committee appointed in his stead. To settle all such rumors at once, it should be remembered that all positions connected with the Finance Commission, except the five commissioners themselves, are civil service jobs and a man may be removed from a civil service job only through proved incompetence, and this only by the Civil Service Commissioner. The man removed then has the right of redress in the municipal courts. The only other possible method of removal is to abolish the job.

This latter method would be impossible in the case of the Finance Commission, as the Secretary is probably the most important position connected with the body. It is the secretary who prepares the case and the evidence in connection with it. In the private hearings it is generally the secretary who does the bulk of the questioning. Thus it can be seen that any attempt at the moment to reward a political worker by appointment to the secretaryship of the Finance Commission is practically impossible.

The Mayor's Stand

The item in the papers a few days ago that the Mayor had signed an order for $100 with which to send two Finance Commission men to New York to investigate snow removal in that city, elicited much comment from people who were surprised that the Mayor should help a body, which he accuses of politics, in directing an investigation against him. Actually, the Mayor had no other recourse but to sign, although he could have perhaps raised some technical objection, as the City of Boston is required by law to support the Finance Commission.

J. G. H.

Heavy Snow Hits Northern Vermont

NEWPORT, Vt., Jan. 17 (AP)—Violent winter, marked by 12 inches of wet snow, swept the Canadian border of Vermont yesterday, derailing a Boston-Montreal express train, breaking down trees and wires and halting automobile traffic.

The rear of a Canadian Pacific locomotive and the front of a baggage car were derailed 500 feet from the Newport station when ice blocked a switch. The accident occurred at a point beside a double track, however, and officials were able to reroute the train after a two-hour delay.

Highway traffic throughout the area was able to proceed only behind plows, and many streets required constant plowing because of a strong wind which whipped snow into drifts. It was the most severe storm in several years.

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JAN. 27

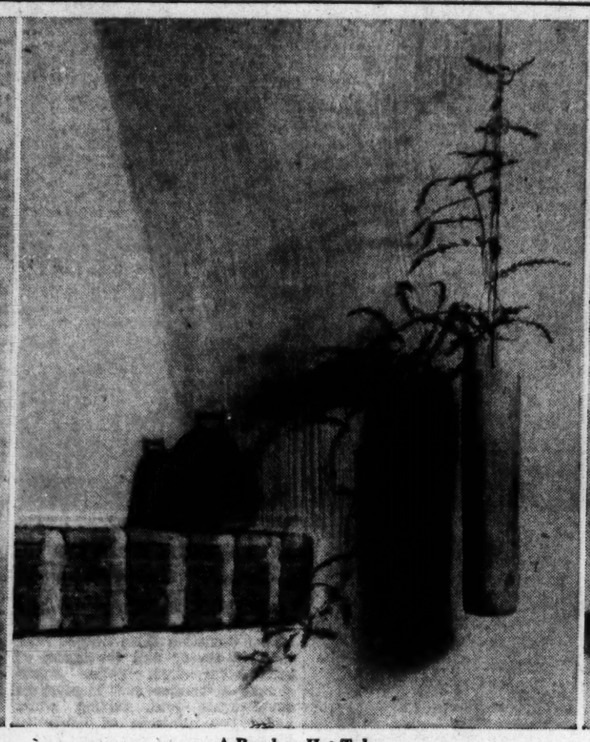
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

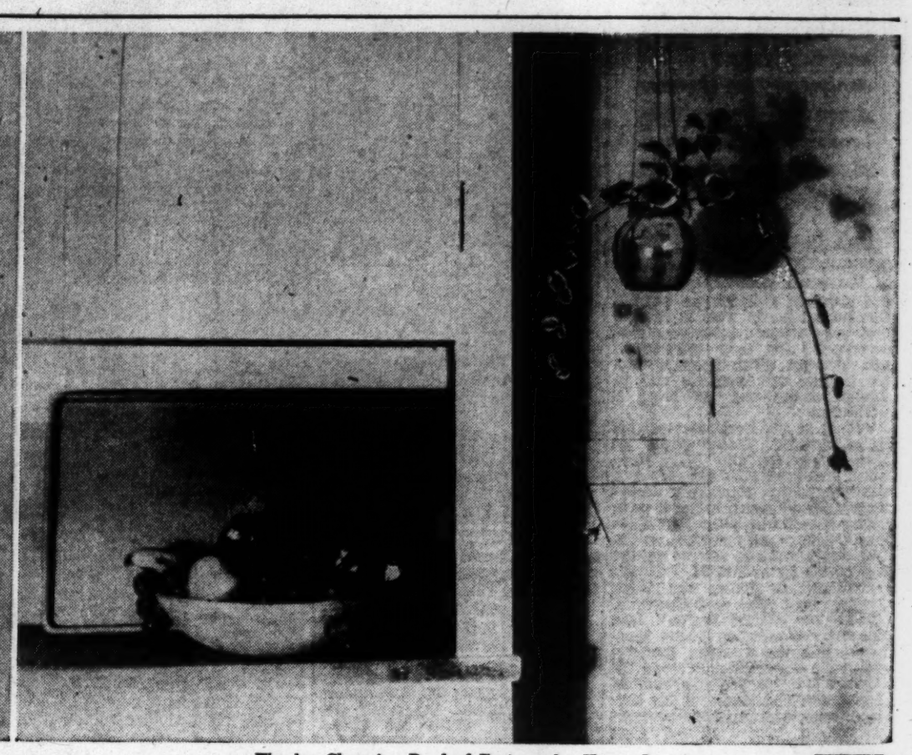
It's a Wise Hanging Basket That Knows Its Own Past

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Flowerpot Hung With Rope, and a Little Ant Trap



A Bamboo Hat Tube



Wooden Chopping Bowl of Fruit, and a Honey Jar

Gourds, Shells and Bottles—With New Jobs

All Dressed Up—Places to Go—And Trailing Clouds of Festooned Vines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE budget doesn't allow for hanging baskets, and the chances are that it is ignorant of them, there are dozens of clever ways to create your own. These kinds are usually far more attractive and distinctive than the regular baskets made for the purpose. After all, it's the originality of a home which attracts attention.

For one thing, I can see no reason why a kitchen is not always as attractive as the living room. It takes so little to swing the effect from something conventional and drab to real beauty. A hanging basket or an ivy jar in the window by the sink helps a lot. Another in a corner that otherwise may be dark, and a bowl of brightly colored fruit on the drain board where it may be available at all times often changes the entire appearance for the better.

To get these interesting details it is fun to experiment. For instance, if you have an attic there must be old hats in it. If one of these has a wire frame, rip the trimming off and the frame makes a grand hanging basket all ready to be filled. Line it with dry moss (seagum moss) then fill it with rich dirt. Now you are ready to plant what you will, being sure that the plant is the kind that will grow in the house, if you wish it inside. There is a delicate little moss called 'baby tears' which grows miraculously. It needs practically no soil to root in, so it may be tucked around the frame next to the dry moss. It will soon spread and cover the whole basket, giving a soft, green furry effect.

For a Special Place

A clever woman I know needed a hanging basket for a certain window. She took her little son's foot-long birch bark canoe after he had finished playing with it and filled it with soil. Then she planted lovely trailing vines, after she had pierced each end and run wire through the holes to hang it by.

Abalone shells make delightful beds for succulent plants. A new arrangement, and one that costs nothing if you are near the sea, is to nail three shells of graduated sizes in tiers. Succulents or small cacti grow well in them because they need so little depth for rooting. This arrangement is clever next to the kitchen window over the sink. Having plants in the kitchen is so convenient because the water is right there and you don't have to drip it all through the house when you water them.

An ordinary clay flower pot is usually lying around not in use in the winter. This can be made attractive by hanging it with loose rope. If you don't have an old flower pot one can be bought for five or ten cents. By experimenting with the rope, novel lines can be achieved, and then leave several inches of spare rope at the bottom of the pot. Tie this in a large knot and fray the ends to make a tassel.

For those who live in wooded country there is nothing more adaptable for a rustic basket than an old log, hollowed out in the center. The more gnarled and crooked it is the better. By cutting a hole in the top leading to the hollow center the possibilities are unlimited. All sorts of plants can grow there. It is well, however, to hang it with strong wires, for water from the plants rots rope in time. Some logs are placed upright in conservatories and plants grow out the top. If there are any indentations on the sides you might coax baby tears to grow there.

Otherwise in the Way

The most satisfactory thing about this improvising is that you can utilize things which would otherwise be in the way. For instance, now that ant season is over I was storing some squat little ant traps. They were made of green pottery and had a cork in the top covering a smallish hole. Around the base were tiny holes for the ants to be lured in and die of poison. These entrance holes can be converted into holes for wire to hang it by. In the hole on top where the cork was, I put soil and then a plant of wandering jew. A new hanging basket at no cost!

Begonias, wandering jew, sultana impatience and coleas grow well indoors from slips. They are grateful plants and survive with surprisingly little care.

Ginger jars and bean crocks are good for converting. But remember that if they are to be used with soil instead of water there must be at least one hole bored in the bottom to allow ventilation. I was able to pierce the ginger jars with an ice pick and hammer without splitting them.

One honey company puts out its product in a round clear glass which flares out at the top. I have also seen marmalades in the same type of glass jar. This makes a clever hanging container for myrtle, ivy or wandering jew in water. A sweet potato or a carrot with the top cut off will grow in it, too.

I think that the most unusual hanging basket I have had is a hollow bamboo tube. It came from Panama containing an unblocked Panama hat. As soon as the hat came out I bored two holes near the top and strung it with cord. In it I put a fern which trailed down, and one shoot grew up the cord.

It is not possible to finish the list of possibilities without mentioning gourds. They are provided by nature and dried by the Mexicans into as many kinds of hanging baskets as there are shapes. The type I like best for plants is round at the base with a long crooked neck. At the base of the neck holes may be cut to allow room for planting. Some of these are attractive with three holes and from each a plant emerges. Gourds look well when hung with tough leather shoe laces, the kind found in an old pair of high top boots. Sometimes with long neck gourds there is only one opening and the fastening is attached to the very top where the stem starts.

One rarely thinks of planting a basket and giving it as a gift, but the rarity of the idea makes it all the more valuable. Most people want plants in the house but just don't get around to fixing them. It is an idea anyway.

MARGARET MILLER

Small Knit Sweaters and Caps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ARTICLES I and II I gave directions for knitting my favorite sweater and trouser suit for young children. Raglan sweaters are also easy to knit, comfortable, and suitable for both sexes of all ages. They are slip-overs, knit round and round on either one large circular needle or four double-pointed needles, and have a very distinctive

sleeve which is knit into the body of the sweater by putting the yarn over, knitting one, and yarn over. You always put the yarn over before and after the same knit stitch so that that stitch forms a straight line from the shoulder to the underarm. There are four of these stitches on every raglan sweater. Their mechanics is such that if the wearer's head can just comfortably get through the neck opening (your starting point) and if you measure correctly the distance between neck and underarm, the body of the sweater after you take the raglan sleeves off is infallibly the correct size. Use 2 or 3 ply wool and 3mm needles (U. S. 2); 3 ply makes a more solid sweater.

The following pattern is a 5-year-old size. To make it smaller cast on 8 or 12 fewer stitches around the neck and make the raglan for the sleeves 8 to 12 rows shorter.

Cast on 84 stitches loosely. Divide them as follows: 12 on 1st needle, 30 on 2nd, 12 on 3rd, 30 on 4th. Knit one inch in k 2, p 2 ribbing. Start raglan. 1st round: 1st needle, k 5, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 6; 2nd needle, k 14, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 15; 3rd needle, k 5, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 6; 4th needle, k 14, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 15. 2nd round: knit, picking up "overs" as stitches. 3rd round: 1st needle, k 6, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 7; 2nd needle, k 15, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 16; 3rd needle, k 6, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 7; 4th needle, k 15, yarn over, k 1, yarn over, k 16. 4th round, knit. Continue this way, increasing one round and knitting plain the next until you have 68 stitches on each sleeve. Take these off the needles and run yarn through them. Redistribute on the 4 needles the 172 stitches which remain on the body of the sweater and continue knitting for 8½ inches. Make a 2-inch border at the bottom of k 2, p 2 ribbing. Divide the 68 stitches of the sleeves on 3 needles. Knit for 9 inches, then k 2, k 2 together all the way across. Make 1½-inch border of k 1, p 1 ribbing. Work other sleeve to match.

Little babies as well as young children can use a large supply of these sweaters; some infants I know sleep in them instead of in nighties.

I do not knit leggings (which the child often outgrows before they are finished), coats (which are long and tedious and seldom look tailored), or dresses for little girls (which can be bought so cheaply). Anything which requires many square inches of straight knitting I prefer to buy ready made. However, scarves are easy to knit and an ideal way of using up odds and ends of wool. Caps make delightful gifts for new babies. The width of the cap around the face should be 13 inches for the six-months' size. Here is the pattern using 3mm needles and 3 ply wool of the finest quality:

Cast on 80 stitches and knit plain for 1½ inches. On the completed bonnet this border turns up and folds back, so it is attractive to make it in a color contrasting with the body of the cap, or with alternating lines of different colors, etc. Knit 1 row, purl 1 row for 6 inches or until it comfortably reaches back of head. Next row: k 2 together, k 6, k 2 together, k 6 to end of row. Next row: p 2 together, p 5 etc. to end of row. Third row: k 2 together, k 4 etc. Fourth row: p 2 together, p 3 etc. Fifth row: k 2 together, k 2 etc. Sixth row: p 2 together, p 1. Seventh row: k 2 together all across. Put the 9 remaining stitches on a piece of wool and draw together tightly. Sew up the back seams for about 1½ inches. For added warmth pick up 80 stitches around bottom of cap and knit 4 rows plain. Then make eyelets for ribbon: k 3, wool over, k 2 together, k 3, wool over, k 2 together, all across the row with the right side of the work facing you. Next row, knit picking up the "overs" as stiches. Knit 8 more rows and bind off. Tack the overlap around the face back lightly, and run ribbon through the eyelets.

Another delightful present for a baby or toddling child is a soft knitted ball in six colors. A child likes very bright colors and combinations not necessarily harmonious from the adult's point of view. The ball is knitted on 3mm (U. S. 2) needles with remnants of heavy four-ply wool.

Cast on 9 stitches and k back and forth adding 1 stitch at the beginning of every row until you have 28 stitches. K back 10 stitches, break off your yarn and fasten on new color, k 9 more stitches. Turn, k 10 stitches (always slipping the first) ending with one of the first color. Turn, k 11 stitches, and so forth until you have all 28 stitches in the second color. Repeat with a new color until all six colors are used. Finish off. For stuffing wrap a good solid ball of cotton-wool neatly in white cloth. Graft or sew the last 28 stitches to the first. If desired, you can put a bell inside the cotton in a little box.

I have knit my children many dolls, the legs and arms being long knit triangles sewed onto a muslin body and stuffed. The body is dressed either in one of the two rectangles of a different color, the face is white oilcloth wrapped around a ball of cotton, and there is a knitted cap. This doll is delightfully limp and colorful, and children are guaranteed to love it. Or for another quick, inexpensive present you can buy a teddy bear and outfit with a slipover sweater and pants so that he will not only be kept clean but a three or four-year-old child can have the time of his life dressing him.

B. B. P.

Teddy Is Wearing a Two-Piece Knitted Suit and a Crocheted Hat, Which Small Children Love to Put on Him. The Ball Is Easy to Knit

GARDENING

Spring Catalogues Flutter In

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT'S funny about spring catalogues. One goes about one's business, to all appearances a serious-minded winter resident, attending educative talks, keeping proper hours, discussing with one's friends the state of the world, and what to do about it. Of a sudden, some January morning, in one's mail is the first spring catalogue—lying there, "innocentlike." Then: "Where did the time go this noon! . . . Why on earth doesn't Jim come to dinner? Gracious, how did it get to be so long past bedtime!"

The next day three people who work in the same place, and who have had little to say to one another for months, go into a huddle, as sure as sure, drawn together as if with a magnet. They look a little shamefaced, yet somehow extra happy. One, it seems, ordered several young flowering trees. Another, after a peep within colored pages, spent the evening going over the gladiolus bulbs stored in the cellar. The third—well, "This year I'm going to try some of that new clematis." And there's the sequel to the arrival of that innocent little thing which appeared in three mail boxes. Funny about spring catalogues.

Lace and Tulle For Evening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AFTER a season of stiff silk and velvet, the delicate charm of lace and tulle is welcome. Material for evening dresses are of fragile order, soft chiffon, and cobweb laces are now used in place of the stiff lace run with cellophane that appeared in late summer. The slim silhouette is maintained beneath these transparent shadow effects, and fullness is obtained by the quantity of material used, rather than by texture.

The tulle dress shown in the right

Showing Capelet of Ermine, and a Use of Fringe

hand sketch has a close fitting black foundation covered with black tulle. There is in it much movement, much material, yet the skirt concerned remains very transparent. Round the corsage is swathed a piece of tulle which starts from the waist at the back and hangs as a scarf over the left shoulder.

Tulle dusted with sequins and diamonté is also used for these delicate dresses. One, in soft pink, is

Drawn by Corbett, London

Shot Taffeta Cape With Bouffant Shoulder Effect

finished with a sequin cord ending in two sequin arum lilies with diamonté tongues.

Some chiffon dresses have frills round the foot recalling the fashions of the 'eighties. In others the material is kilted and to maintain the slim silhouette skirts are much gored about the hips. One designer encircles the bottom of the skirt with frills which are carried up to the waist at the back.

In the new theme there is more trimming about the arms, cobwebby lace is especially decorative used in this way. Draperies are very adaptable and are used in many different ways. They may, for instance, hang on the skirt, or be lifted up over the shoulders or wound round the arms, or the drapery may hang as a cascade down the back of a frock, or envelope the wearer like a shawl. Fringe is sometimes used to accentuate a drapery, it may be cut or of the loop variety but is always very soft in texture.

Stiff silk is used for the coats and capes worn with these dresses. The one illustrated is made of shot

Drawn by Corbett, London

Black Tulle Dress Over Close-Fitting Foundation

taffeta in deep green and rust and is worn with flesh pink chiffon. The bouffant shoulder effect gives character to the soft clinging frock. For this type of wrap moire silk with a lamé sheen is good or a fur capelette (see the little sketch) in ermine may be worn. A deep green dress looks well with white fur, for these heavier touches accentuate the delicate and fragile appearance of the new evening styles.

From Pins to Rugs

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE response which I have received from our adventure with pins, in a recent article about darning, has shown how interesting the simplest, most familiar objects may become once we explore their history.

I received one letter giving several pages of rhymes and jingles about pins. Another said that the writer's granddaughter of 7 was having much fun making pin-pricked pictures, which had been brought back to the grandmother's memory by the article.

Perhaps pins are one of the articles around our homes which we would be least likely to suspect of leading to romance or poetry, but there are many other articles in common use which will repay some research into their history and development. The difficulty with many of us is that we are in such a hurry to be through with our daily tasks that we fail to take time to wonder about them, and wander in the fascinating realms into which they may lead us.

This, it seems to me, is especially true about homemaking—it is much more full of poetry and romance than the uninitiated suspect.

I have just opened a letter from a friend whose hobby seems to be scrapbooks for her friends, books which "do not cost a cent, except the dime for the book, and postage to mail them out." But she tells of the pleasure which these books have given to many people, especially one that dealt entirely with kitchens, "Little stories about herbs and smelly flowers in kitchen gardens, old-fashioned kitchens, such as the Pilgrims used, and new up-to-date kitchens."

It might be fun to study kitchens, their history and traditions, and then to take them to pieces, metaphorically, and delve into the history of cups and cupboards, dishes and cooking utensils, fires and their story, and a thousand other things. Or would it be better to begin with the little things and get them finally arranged into the bigger subject of kitchens?

And when we step into the living room and switch on the light do we ever think of the marvelous story of light all the way down through the years. The magic of candle light, the beam of home lights on the snow, the living-room trio: a table, a chair and a lamp. What a great deal has been written and sung about all of those, and yet there is more to learn, and more to think, and more to say.

Perhaps we walk, disregardingly, over our rugs. If there is an Oriental one there is no end to the stories and fancies which we may build around it. If it is a "domestic" one, what do we know about it? Could we, if we were asked, tell just what kind of a rug it is, and why? And have you made a hooked rug? I am just learning, and some day when it is really an accomplished fact, if a rug can be a fact, I shall have quite a long story to tell about it. It will contain Cousin C——'s trousers, Aunt Mary's dress, my old winter coat, and—well, I am not sure what else, but I do think that a vine made from an old carriage robe which was used in Vermont in 1890 is going to be a very remarkable vine.

Well, there is just no stopping us in our daily adventure.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM.

Appliquéd Burlap Rugs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BRAIDED, crocheted, woven, or hooked — for centuries rugs have been made in the home in one fashion or another. But quite the newest and most novel method is burlap appliqué. Either as summer rugs for the entire house, or as throw rugs for bedrooms the year around, they make the gayest floors, and at the same time, the most efficient coverings one can imagine.

Large pieces of burlap, a newspaper pattern, padding, a few scraps of bright-colored cottons from the sewing bag, and one's favorite appliqué pattern are the only materials required. Rugs made from these materials are practical as well as attractive, for they can be laundered in the machine with the family washing.

Using Sacks

New burlap is inexpensive, but even less so and quite as desirable are the outside burlap sacks in which beans and sugar are delivered to the grocer. If clean and hole-free sacks are selected, they need not be washed, for the lettered sides can be turned next to the padding and the new linenlike finish of the burlap be maintained.

Cut a newspaper pattern in any shape desired—round, oblong or oval. Regularity is its only essential.

Old blankets, discarded heavy draperies, or sheets, anything seamless, make good padding. One layer of a blanket, or two or three of lighter materials, gives the rug a good weight.

If sacks are used, they are assembled in the following way: one sack is placed and stretched evenly on the cutting table with the lettering up. The padding is placed on top of this and then another sack with the lettering down. When all thicknesses are straight with relation to one another, place pins or tacks over the entire surface so that no layer will slip. Place the pattern on top and cut around it.

For binding, the burlap selvages or colored bias tape may be used. Colors are pretty in rooms which ad-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Flowers Are Appliquéd on a Burlap Ground

here to a color scheme, but a burlap selvage is more suitable for living room rugs. Three or four burlap selvages, cut about two inches wide, are sewed together, and the binding sewed next to the raw edge around the top side of the rug. It is then turned and the selvage whipped down on the under side.

Now comes the designing, which is the most exciting, because in it the rug-maker expresses her own individuality and ingenuity. More variety can be obtained in bedroom rugs, where appliqué quilt patterns can so easily be adapted. The pansy rug, which is illustrated, is an example. Made for a bedroom decorated in orchid and green, the pansies were put on with orchid, deep purple, yellow and green leaves. All edges were turned under once and whipped down with embroidery thread.

Maintaining a Balance

Because they harmonize so beautifully with pastel interiors, other attractive designs are the tulip, rose and wild rose. The essential thing to remember when working out the pattern is to maintain a balance in design and color.

The living room rug in this case was bound in burlap and the baskets put on with brown linen. Green leaves, and flowers of red, purple, orange and rose finished the design.

For the nursery floor the popular sunbonnet girls and overall boys can romp happily about the rugs. In the kitchen, designs that match the sash curtains or tea towels are effective, and a horn of plenty rug is appropriate for the dining room.

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Last of the Italian Republics

THE Adriatic slope had a bare, yellowish look, as though a fierce sun had scorched it to desert. But it was a desert of man's making. Where the slopes were gradual, scattered stone farmhouses stood among their strawstacks above rows of gray-leaved olive-trees that cast no shadow; and heavy ploughs, drawn by great gray oxen, smoked slowly across the undulating ploughlands. Sometimes the Apennines, terraced for vines, came down to meet the sea; and along the narrow coastal shelf whole families were at work, lifting potatoes and replacing them by broccoli and puddling each plant in with a measure of water dipped with a tin from an irrigation ditch fed by a purring motor. Women knelt at their washing beside rivers which had shrunk to a trickle after the long summer, and at the edge of the shallow sea the fishermen were hauling in long seines; while farther out, dim in the dust-haze, the triangular-sailed fishing-boats paraded over the stainless blue.

Occasionally there was a fishing village, where a row of smacks lay beside a stone quay, brown nets hung from the masthead, and mainsails, chestnut and azure and yellow, hoisted to dry in the sun. From either side of these old villages new seaside suburbs spread along the roadsides, rows of gaudy bungalows, rawly new, separated from the sea by the railway embankment. Bathing girls, tanned to a coppery brown, strolled along the tideless beach, and beside new hotels men paddled white boat-rafts over the unruffled sea. So new—and on the slopes above the ageless farming went on, and the olives, from very antiquity, had decayed into scattered fragments of trunk that still flourished yards apart from other remnants of the same original tree, centuries old.

* * *

I TURNED UP into the rugged yellow hills. The uniformity of Roman agriculture, corn and vines and olives, was unbroken, but the people were always changing. On the coast an imperial confusion of Mediterranean types overlay a broad-faced dark race of African origin and fair round-headed northerners; here in the hills many of the farmers were tall and fair, with English faces, and the women, bent under the sacks of grass which they were carrying down from the mountains, had flaming hair and blue, almost Irish eyes. Chestnut-crowned tree-sparrows scuffled in the dust of the road, and a kestrel wheeled past and halted on fluttering wings above the stubbles. And at last, towards evening, I came to the top of the high land and saw before me the hill that I had sought. It rose almost sheer from the plain on one side, and on the other steep slope it was stepped with houses the windows of which began to gleam yellow in the dusk. The crest of the hill, black against the fading sky, was crowned by a castle and a guarding wall.

Some peasants were talking at the roadside, and I stopped beside them.

"Is that San Marino?" I asked. "Must I pay to take a bicycle through the customs?"

"At those houses the Republic begins, and you may pass as you will," they said. "Here we must pay for everything; there everything is free. It is the Republic."

* * *

IN THE EARLY morning I was climbing up the steep streets of the city. It was not different in detail from the other hill towns of Umbria. The same narrow cobbled streets zigzagged up the hill between ageless stone houses, the same fountains spouted clear water into stone basins, and the same kindly Italian people, less distinctively local than the country folk, were opening their shops. I halted at the foot of the castle, where the last houses perched on the edge of the rock. A dark-eyed old man stood at his doorway, and we fell into conversation.

"So I have come to see San Marino, the last of the Italian Republics," I said.

"And the oldest," he agreed; "sixteen centuries it has lasted."

He told me of the laws of the Republic, wherein they differed from those of Italy and in what they were the same.

"Of course, the Republic is very small—sixty square kilometers." His voice was apologetic, for Italy has forgotten that her greatness sprang from such tiny city states as San Marino.

"My house is much smaller," I replied, "yet it can hold what I love most in the world."

* * *

INLAND THE APENNINES rose, fields striped with dark festooned vines, narrow terraces, and at last bare yellow rock, stripped of its forests and desolated by sun and rain; and in the still morning air the summer haze of dust hung like a purple sea halfway up the hill of San Marino. The hill itself was practically the whole of this smallest Republic in the world, some six miles by four, an intensely cultivated land which merged without distinction into surrounding Italy. Sixteen centuries are a long time, except in Umbria where San Marino is one of the younger cities. Legend has it that the town was founded by the Christian Marinus during the persecution by Diocletian; but the importance, if not the foundation, was due to the chaos of the sixth century when the German tribes devastated the rich plains below. As the Venetians retreated to their islands, these people took to the defensible hilltops, and here ever since they have defended their liberties against barbarians, medieval princes and the imperialism of the Renaissance church. The love of freedom was the city's origin, and for freedom's sake Garibaldi was sheltered here on his retreat from Rome. So the kingdom of Italy spared San Marino when it came into power; and today, although a republican Fascism runs in the little state, the letter of its independence is still respected. But modern conditions have whittled away most of the reality of this independence, a customs union has merged San Marino in the same unit—in peaceful matters—as Italy, and the prosperity of the little city has come to depend largely upon the sale of postage stamps to tourists and collectors.

* * *

"IT IS A BEAUTIFUL view, even when it is as misty as it is today," said my friend, "and on a clear day you can see Dalmatia." Seaward, the hill fell away sheer almost two thousand feet; and the twenty miles of dust-colored plain, flecked with the white of houses, lay spread out as in a map across which the River Ausa snaked down to the misty sea. I stood for long looking down at that beautiful view; and it came into my mind that, if ever I could be content to sit and watch, taking no part in life, I should be happier here than anywhere else in the world. In the dawn I should see the sun rise red above the blue Adriatic, dim through the purple veil of dust. Small as white insects in the patchwork of the fields, the white oxen would draw their heavy ploughs, and dark motors would creep like beetles along pale roads before a tail of drifting dust. The sun would pass overhead, scattering the settled haze with the up-currents of heated air, and the shadows of clouds would drift across the plain and lose themselves among the hills or over the sea. The sun would set behind the humpy purple Apennines, the plain darken and be lost, and out of the night the lights of Rimini and Ravenna and Ancona would shine like clusters of yellow beads. The seasons would change. At dawn the mountains would be white with winter snow, the plain green with sprouting corn, and the river would flow yellow and turbulent past the whitewashed villages. Crops would grow and fade and be reaped; the clean rain-washed skies of winter would dim with summer's dust, and the distances would close in so that only in the clarity of the morning should I see the fishing boats creeping out to sea and the steamers pushing in to Rimini.

J. S. ERSKINE

January Trees

THERE is no wind at the edge of the wood, and the few flakes of snow that fall from the overcast sky flutter as they drop, now one side higher, then the other, as the leaves did in the still hours of autumn. The delicacy of the outer boughs of the great trees visible against the dark background of cloud is as beautiful in its own way as the massed foliage of summer. Each slender bough is drawn out to a line; line follows line as shade grows under the pencil, but each of these lines is separate. Great boles of beech, heavy timber at the foot, thus end at their summits in the lightest and most elegant pencilling. Where the birches are tall, sometimes the number and closeness of these bare sprays causes a thickening almost as if there were leaves there. The leaves, in fact, when they come, conceal the finish of the trees; they give colour, but they hide the beautiful structure under them.—From "January in Sussex Woods" by RICHARD JEFFERIES.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year..... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months..... $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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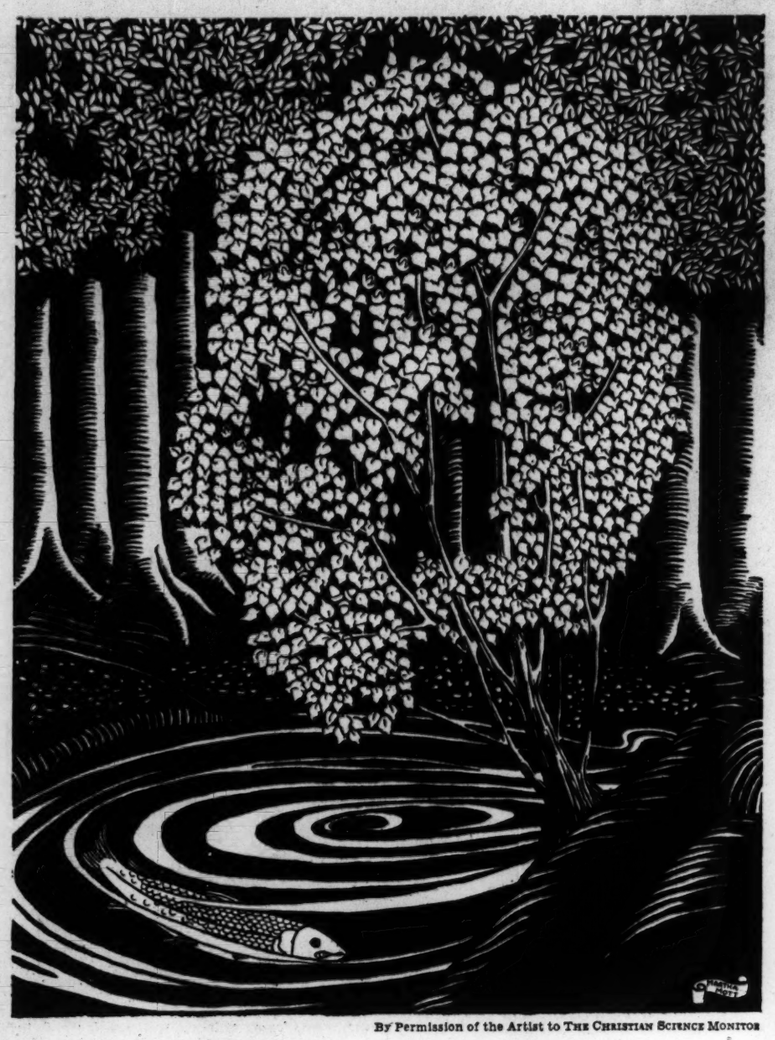
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



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THE SALMON: *A Drawing by Martha Mott*

"THE SALMON" is the first of fifteen drawings which the artist made for James Stephens' fanciful fairy tale, "The Crock of Gold." This salmon, the author claims, lives in the pool of Glyn Cagny into which the nuts of knowledge fall from the hazel bush on its bank.

The artist, Miss Martha Mott, is a cousin of the renowned Maxfield Parrish. She has studied at the Boston Museum School of Art and for two years in Rome. Her drawings have been exhibited at the Boston Public Library and at the Book Shop for Boys and Girls.

In addition to illustrating "The Crock of Gold," she has recently finished a series of drawings depicting scenes from the Wagnerian cycle, "The Ring." Miss Mott's drawings are in black and white, the medium being pen and ink combined with brush work. Thus she is able to achieve original and unusual effects.

The Shell

HERE in the hollow of my hand I hold a shell;
And, holding it, I seem to stand
On white, deep sands
Where moving blossoms sway in water gardens.
I move my arms as do the moving leaves,
While coral fish, and blue,
And fish with luminous scales,
Pearled like a sunrise cloud,
Or jeweled with red and gold,
Swim by me lost in some dream of deeper tides,
Lost in a rhythm older than the sea.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"The White Whale!"

ONE transparent blue morning, when a stillness almost preternatural spread over the sea, however unattended with any stagnant calm; when the long burnished sun-glade on the waters seemed a golden finger laid across them, enjoining some secrecy; when the slippered waves whispered together as they softly ran on; in this profound hush of the visible sphere a strange spectre was seen by Daggoo from the main-mast-head.

In the distance, a great white mass lazily rose, and rising higher and higher, and disentangling itself from the azure, at last gleamed before our prow like a snow-slide, new-slid from the hills. Thus glistening for a moment, as slowly it subsided, and sank. Then once more arose, and silently gleamed. It gleamed. It seemed not a whale; and yet is this Moby-Dick? thought Daggoo. Again the phantom went down, but on re-appearing once more, with a stiletto-like cry that startled every man from his nod, the Negro yelled out:—"There! there again! there she breathes! right ahead! The White Whale, the White Whale!"

Upon this the seamen rushed to the yard-arms, as in swarming-time the bees rush to the boughs. Bare-headed in the sultry sun, Ahab stood on the bowsprit, and with one hand pushed far behind in readiness to wave his orders to the helmsman, cast his eager glance in the direction indicated aloft by the outstretched motionless arm of Daggoo. . . .

The four boats were soon on the water; Ahab's in advance. . . . Soon it went down, and while, with oars suspended, we were awaiting its reappearance, lo! in the same spot where it sank, once more it slowly rose. Almost forgetting for the moment all thoughts of Moby-Dick, we now gazed at the most wondrous phenomenon which the secret seas have hitherto revealed to mankind. A vast pulpy mass, furlongs in length and breadth, of a glancing cream-color, lay floating on the water, innumerable long arms radiating from its centre, and curling and twisting like a nest of anacondas, as if blindly to catch at any hapless object within reach. No perceptible face or front did it have; no conceivable token of either sensation or instinct; but undulated there on the billows, an unearthly, formless, chance-like apparition of life.

As with a low sucking sound it slowly disappeared again, Starbuck still gazing at the agitated waters where it had sunk. . . .

Whatever superstitions the sperm whalemen in general have connected with the sight of this object, certain it is, that a glimpse of it being so very unusual, that circumstance has gone far to invest it with portentousness. So rarely is it beheld, that though one and all of them declare it to be the largest animated thing in the ocean, yet very few of them have any but the most vague ideas concerning its true nature and form. . . .

By some naturalists who have vaguely heard rumors of the mysterious creature, here spoken of, it is included among the class of cuttle-fish, to which, indeed, in certain external respects it would seem to belong, but only as the Anak of the tribe.—From "Moby-Dick or The Whale," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Their Art in Paper-Selling

I HAVE no intention of ever becoming a newspaper vendor; nevertheless, I get an enormous amount of entertainment from studying their technique. Why, for instance, are the morning vendors silent, but from lunch-time onwards the streets echo with the yells of newsboys calling successive editions? If there is an answer I, for one, do not know it.

Have you realized that there is a difference in technique as between male and female practitioners in news-vending? Close to where I live, beside a large recreation ground, there is a paper-seller with a little handcart filled with news-sheets over which he bends much as a fond father might lean over the perambulator of an infant son. The woman at the corner also brings a touch of domesticity to her task. Her tiny stall is erected daily. It has a black tarpaulin cover to shield her in wet or rough weather, and a little duckboard to raise her above the chilly and often wet pavement. When there is no special rush, the owner of this stall will sit and knit, for all the world as if she were beside her own fireside.

* * *

ANOTHER WOMAN VENDOR has chosen for herself a snug niche beside a cinema. Here hour after hour buses pull up and pull out in endless procession; and here, like a lady, she sits and hands out papers from her store. For all my watching I have never seen her rise, never seen her do more than bend forward to reach a paper, her long earrings swinging about her grave face. Indeed, you might think that she had no feet; but I can assure you that she has, for in cold weather they are comfortably fitted with fawn gaiters. In holiday time, a girl and boy join her on the pavement. The boy has evidently inherited his mother's preference for sitting and he is generally to be seen squatting on the pavement, knees drawn up to his chin, absorbed in a picture paper.

Very different is the roaring jostling corner near a railway terminus, where the railings round an ancient church make a convenient paper-rack and the old stone wall provides a suitable billboard for the posters. All the vendors here are men, as befits this noisy quarter. One or two wear a peaked cap and long coat of brilliant dye with the name of a paper printed on cap and collar. These have no technique worthy of study and they are, therefore, of small interest to me.

* * *

BUT NEXT TO them come a delightfully contrasted couple. The first is youngish, always on the move. No hat ever covers his head—no matter what the weather. He laughs and talks incessantly, shouts out a greeting or flourishes a welcoming hand. He has a word for everybody, even for people seated in the buses who only know him—so to speak—through the windows. His neighbor is as ruddy as a winter apple and as expressionless. With his bills girded round him apron-wise, he stands on one spot without moving, eyes downcast, reading incessantly. I cannot recall ever having seen him raise his eyes. And while I know the Jolly Vendor is blue-eyed and has tidily parted ginger hair, I only see the Studious Vendor's dark close-clipped moustache and his rosy cheeks under his clumsy cloth cap. Maybe beneath his bulky greatcoat beats a heart of gold, but there are no signposts to advertise the fact. The difference in these men's selling technique intrigues me; and, astonishingly, one makes no more sales than the other, so far as I can tell. In the short time that the bus halts and I can keep a record, they are always neck and neck. And, as I take one last look back, before the bus turns the corner, and exclaim under my breath: "Apple Cheeks wins the odd trick," I see the flash of "Jolly's" teeth as he leans forward and hands out a paper.

E. V. R.

Stärke in Ruhe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE der großen Segnungen, die die Christliche Wissenschaft ernsten Schülern bringt, ist ein durch anhaltendes tägliches Beten und Wachen erlangtes zunehmendes Gefühl der Ruhe. Wer möchte nicht statt des ermüdenden ungestümen, halsstarrigen menschlichen Willens lieber die Ruhe und die Zuversicht haben, die man schon durch ein geringes Verständnis des göttlichen Gebots erlangt (Ps. 46, 11): „Seid stille und erkennet, daß ich Gott bin"? Mit fortschreitendem Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennt der Schüler, daß er, wenn er ein tieferes Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Bild und Gleichnis erlangen will, diesem Zweck eine bestimmte Zeit in der Tagesarbeit einräumen muß.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die ein liebevolles Verständnis für menschliche Bedürfnisse hatte, erkannte dieses Bedürfnis und sorgte dafür. Die Lektionspredigten im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft bestehen aus Bibelstellen und entsprechenden Abschnitten aus „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift." Diese Lektionspredigten offenbaren die auf alle menschlichen Probleme anwendbare wahre Erkenntnis Gottes und des Menschen und sehen dadurch für jeden Tag geistige Erfrischung vor. Räumen wir aber diesen geistigen Mahnungen und anderer geistiger Erfrischung keine Zeit neben der täglichen Arbeit oder Erholung ein, so ist unsere ganze Zeit bald mit den beständigen Forderungen des materiellen Daseins ausgefüllt.

Emerson schreibt in seinem Aufsatz „Selbstvertrauen": „Zuweilen scheint sich die ganze Welt gegen dich zu verschwören und dich mit aufdringlichen Kleinigkeiten zu belästigen. Freund, Kunde, Kind, Krankheit, Furcht, Mangel, Wohltätigkeit klopfen alle gleichzeitig an deine Tür und sagen: ‚Komm zu uns heraus'. Aber laß dich nicht bewegen; halte dich von ihrer Verwirrung fern"! Der Verwirrung des sterblichen Lebens unsere Türen verschließen, bedeutet weder kalte Teilnahmlosigkeit noch Uberheblichteit gegen die Probleme der Menschheit, sondern das Verlangen nach einem tieferen geistigen Verständnis, das uns befähigt, diese Probleme lösen zu helfen. Christus Jesus ging nach seiner Verklärung auf dem Berge in das Tal hinab und heilte den mondsüchtigen Knaben. Auf die Frage seiner Jünger, warum sie ihn nicht hatten heilen können, antwortete unser Meister (Matth. 17, 21): „Diese Art fährt nicht aus denn durch Beten und Fasten".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 323): „Angesichts der unendlichen Aufgaben der Wahrheit halten wir inne—warten auf Gott". Wie oft doch das menschliche Denken vor einer neuen Aufgabe oder einer neuen Forderung der Wahrheit entmutigt zurückschreckt! Dann müssen wir „innehalten—auf Gott warten"; und in dem Maße, wie wir uns mehr Zeit nehmen, um stille zu sein, lernen wir horchen und gehorchen. Dann sehen wir solche Forderungen als Stufen in unserem geistigen Fortschritt an und erkennen, daß wir durch Erlangung eines höheren Sinnes unserer Gottessohnschaft die uns zugewiesene Arbeit tun können. Wir erkennen auch, daß „die Majestät und Gewalt, Herrlichkeit, Sieg und Dank" (1. Chron. 29, 11) nur dem göttlichen Gemüt gehört. „Dann dringen wir," wie Mrs. Eddy fortfährt, „vorwärts, bis der schrankenlose Gedanke voll Entzücken dahinwandelt, und der unbeschränkte Begriff sich beschwingt, damit er die göttliche Herrlichkeit erreiche". So wollen wir oft zu schnell „vorwärts dringen", und wir nehmen uns nicht genug Zeit, um „inne zu halten—auf Gott zu warten".

Auf die Stimme Gottes horchen, ist eine geistige Tätigkeit, das gerade Gegenteil von Stillstand. Es ist schon viel geschrieben worden, wie man Musik zuhören soll, und der Schüler, der diese Kunst pflegt, kann Töne und Begleittöne unterscheiden, die der ungeschulte Zuhörer nicht hört. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft müssen wir horchen lernen, damit die geistigen Tatsachen über Gott und den Menschen in unserem Bewußtsein aufdämmern können. Dies erfordert oft, daß wir uns von den „Mißtönen unserer Tage" abwenden und ihnen verweigern, sich in unser Denken einzudrängen. Die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins sind heute ebenso wahr wie einst, als „mich die Morgensterne miteinander lobten und alle Kinder Gottes jauchzten" (Hiob 38, 7). Die Vergegenwärtigung dieser geistigen Tatsachen bringt den Müden und Verzagten Trost und heilt die Kranken und die Sünder. Und die Kenntnis dieser Tatsachen bereitet jene Freude, die „niemand von euch nehmen soll".

Zu allen Zeiten haben die Menschen geglaubt, dadurch Frieden und Ruhe zu finden, daß sie der Welt entsagten. Aber den wahren Sinn von Ruhe kann man selbst inmitten irdischer Probleme finden; denn das göttliche Gemüt ist überall, und es ist immer zugänglich. Der Apostel Paulus sagte (2. Kor. 6, 17): „Gehet aus von ihnen und sondert euch ab". Dieses Absondern findet in unserem Denken statt. Dort müssen wir uns von allem absondern, was dem göttlichen Gemüt, Gott, entgegengesetzt ist. In unserem eigenen Denken müssen wir dadurch ein Gefühl der Ruhe erlangen, daß wir die falschen Annahmen Hast, Eile, Überbürdung und ein selbstsüchtiges Gefühl persönlicher Verantwortlichkeit überwinden. Dann werden wir in den Besitz jener verheißenen Stärke gelangen, von der der Prophet sagte (Jes. 30, 15): „Wenn ihr umkehrtet und stilleliebet, so würde euch geholfen; durch Stillesein und Hoffen würdet ihr stark sein."

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Strength in Quietness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the great blessings which Christian Science brings to earnest students is an increasing sense of quietness, gained through persistent daily prayer and watchfulness. Who would not exchange the weariness of impetuous headstrong human will for the quietness and confidence which is gained by even a slight understanding of the divine command (Psalms 46:10), "Be still, and know that I am God"? As he advances in the study of Christian Science, the student recognizes that if he would gain a deeper understanding of God and of man in His image and likeness, he must provide some space in the day's activities for this purpose.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, with her loving comprehension of human needs, recognized and made provision for this need. The Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly* consist of correlative passages from the Bible and from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." These Lesson-Sermons provide spiritual refreshment for every day by their revelation of the true knowledge of God and man, which can be applied to all human problems. But if we do not provide a margin in the day's work or play for these spiritual reminders and other spiritual refreshment, our time soon becomes filled with the constant demands of material existence.

In his essay on "Self Reliance," Emerson writes: "At times the whole world seems to be in conspiracy to importune you with emphatic trifles. Friend, client, child, sickness, fear, want, charity, all knock at once at thy closet door, and say, 'Come out unto us.' But keep thy state; come not into their confusion." The closing of our closet doors against the confusion of mortal life does not mean cold isolation from the problems of humanity, or a sense of being superior to them, but it does mean the desire to gain a deeper spiritual understanding which will enable us to aid in the solution of these problems. It was after his transfiguration on the mountain top that Christ Jesus came down into the valley and healed the lad that had a dumb spirit. In answer to his disciples' question as to why they had not been able to heal him, our Master said (Matthew 17:21), "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 323), "Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God." How often human thought becomes discouraged and frightened before some new problem, or by some new demand of Truth. Then we need to "pause,—wait on God;" and as we take more time to be quiet, we learn to listen and obey. Then we see such demands as steps in our spiritual progress, and we realize that through gaining a higher sense of our divine sonship we are capable of doing the work that is given us to do. We also realize that to divine Mind alone belongs "the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty" (I Chronicles 29:11). "Then," as Mrs. Eddy continues, "we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory." So often we want to "push onward" too fast, and do not take enough time to "pause,—wait on God."

Listening for the voice of God is a spiritual activity, the very opposite of stagnation. Much has been written on how to listen to music, and the cultivation of this art enables the student to distinguish tones and overtones that are not heard by the uneducated listener. In Christian Science we need to learn to listen so that the spiritual facts about God and man may dawn upon our consciousness. This often necessitates our turning away from the "harsh noises of one day," and refusing to allow them a place in our thinking. The spiritual facts of being are just as true today as "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy" (Job 38:7). The realization of these spiritual facts brings comfort to the weary and discouraged, and heals the sick and sinning. And the joy that comes from the knowledge of them is the joy that "no man taketh from you."

All down the ages there have been those who have believed that by forsaking the world they would find peace and quietness. But the true sense of quietness can be found even in the midst of earth's problems, for divine Mind is everywhere and ever available. The Apostle Paul said (II Corinthians 6:17), "Come out from among them, and be ye separate." This separation takes place in our thinking. It is there that we need to separate ourselves from whatever is opposed to the divine Mind, God. It is in our own thinking that we must gain a sense of quietness by overcoming the false beliefs of hurry, rush, overwork, and an egotistical sense of personal responsibility. Then shall we come into possession of that promised strength of which the prophet says (Isaiah 30:15), "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Revelation

SUDDENLY through the darkness
of the storm,
the moon broke,
a great friendly light,
dispersing gloom,
revealing the full beauty
of the winter landscape,
glistening, snow-white.

LE BARON COOKE

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'Little Washington' Group in Chicago To Have 'Capitol'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 17—"Little Washington" is about to erect its capitol. A grant of $1,000,000 by the Spelman Fund of New York to the University of Chicago to aid "the growing movement for greater efficiency in government," is to be used, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the university, announced yesterday, to erect a suitable building to house the national headquarters of 17 associations of public officials and other professional groups engaged in unofficial public administration research work.

These organizations have been occupying temporary quarters on Fifty-eighth Street, near the university campus.

Formal Recognition

Granting of the money by the Spelman Fund, which devotes much of its resources to the advancement of public administration technique, and which has been interested in the agencies here since the first, the International City Managers Association, founded its offices here in 1929, marks formal recognition of this group as the logical center for further development in the field of governmental research.

The significance of this move and its influence on technical development of government, and as well eventually and indirectly, on official or political government, cannot be overemphasized. It is the concentration of intelligent consideration of the technical problems of government at a point which will doubtless make of the project at some future date a recognized, though still unofficial, adjunct of government. It is the crystallization or stabilization of most if not all worthwhile activity in the field

Escapes Politics

In Chicago it escapes the influence of political pressure groups which are naturally attracted to Washington. Here, also, it avoids the political atmosphere which, for its continued existence and effectiveness, it must never be associated with.

Some 19,000 public officials are included in the memberships of the organizations which will occupy the new building. They are: American Legislators Association; American Municipal Association; American Public Welfare Association; American Society of Municipal Engineers; American Society of Planning Officials; Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada; Council of State Governments; Governmental Research Association; International Association of Public Works Officials; International City Managers Association; Municipal Finance Officers Association; National Association of Housing Officials; National Association of Assessing Officers and Public Administration Service, the last named a research, consulting and publications service jointly maintained by all the other organizations. A joint reference library is similarly maintained. In addition, the Council of State Governments acts as the secretariat for the National Association of Attorneys-General, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the Tax Revision Council and the Interstate Commission on Crime. Other similar groups have indicated interest in moving their headquarters here.

Erected on Midway

The new building will be erected on the famous midway opposite the main university campus and will be completed in about 18 months, Dr. Hutchins said.

The primary aim of all the organizations, according to Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, central agency of the group, former commissioner of the District of Columbia and former city manager at Knoxville, Tenn., is not to "reform" but to "inform."

They are not concerned with political or economic issues but seek only to improve the technique and efficiency of public administration.

They propose, Dr. Hutchins explains, to "break down the isolation which has existed between local government agencies in various sections of the country; improve administration through interchange of information and of the results of experience; foster co-operation between governments at all levels, local, state and federal; and advance among public officials technical skill and administrative competence.

Shown Usefulness

"Currently," Dr. Hutchins continues, "and in the past the Public Administration Clearing House and its allied organizations have demonstrated their usefulness in the pooling and exchange of information among government agencies throughout the country. The university has profited greatly by the presence of these organizations on its campus. We are very much pleased that the organizations are now to have a permanent home there. The enterprise now ceases to be an experiment; it becomes an established feature of American Government."

Prof. Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the political science department of the university, who initiated the move to bring the associations to Chicago said: "By far the most constructive movement for raising standards of public administration in America is now well under way. Chicago is the most important center in the United States for the study of public administration and Government. On the success of this and like movements depends the future of prosperity and liberty. The prevalence of business skill, the strength of the scientific interest as applied to large scale operations, the lack of hereditary traditions to block prompt recognition of new trends, make it possible to build in America a new and better type of public administrations than any yet developed."

Pest Control Takes Millions

More than $3,500,000 were spent in controlling insect pests in the Southern California citrus belt in 1934.

Plants Rooted From Leaf or Flower

Westchester Photo

Dr. A. E. Hitchcock and Dr. P. W. Zimmerman
Awarded Learned Society's $1000 Prize

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chemists Take Turn in Garden

Because they discovered chemical applications which will grow roots from leaves and flowers as well as from stems, Dr. A. E. Hitchcock and Dr. P. W. Zimmerman of the Boyce Thompson Institute received the annual $1000 award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting in St. Louis.

At first glance, this award for "a noteworthy advance in science" may seem to have been bestowed upon two men who discovered how to make freak plants, but such is not the case. Just as soil chemists worked for several years to discover what elements added as "fertilizer" to the soil would best promote plant growth, so Dr. Hitchcock and Dr. Zimmerman worked to discover what special chemicals promoted root growth.

Experiencing remarkable success in early experiments, they now feel that some day all departments of agriculture may benefit by having at their beck and call, substances which can be applied locally to either stems or leaves of favorite shrubs or fruit, in order to root them.

As Dr. Zimmerman told members of the association at St. Louis, he visualizes a day when anyone may go to the drug store and purchase chemical preparations which need only be smeared near the growing tips, in order to produce new plants. Preparations such as this will be especially useful for plants now difficult to handle and those which must now be grafted with considerable expense. Carbon monoxide was the first chemical used to grow roots in unusual places, then various forms of acetic acid and four indole compounds.

Another line along which these two researchers are carrying their investigations, seeks to know why the familiar poinsettia blooms only at Christmas time, why the chrysanthemum of football games is so strictly seasonable, and why lettuce and radishes must be planted so early in the spring if good crops are expected. The length of the day is believed to be the controlling factor here, but further investigations must be carried on.

Watts' 'Puff Puff' Prepared to Speak

Leaders in science, industry and education honor the 200th anniversary on Jan. 20 of James Watt with celebrations in Philadelphia, in Bethlehem, Penna., and in London.

Watt is hailed today as the Scottish engineer who invented the modern condensing steam-engine. During the celebrations, an international broadcast will be received and redistributed from London, where old "Puff Puff," the first steam-engine James Watt built in 1799, will puff its prettiest over the WABC Columbia network. "Puff Puff" is now in the science museum, South Kensington, London.

Col. Alexander Elliott Davidson, aide-de-camp to King George, and president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, will review Watt's career.

Safety Lamp Warns of Fumes

Ready for distribution is the latest device of the General Electric Company for safeguarding workers in several industries from the effects of mercury vapor in the atmosphere. The mercury vapor detective is a strip of selenium sulphide paper. Light yellow in color it turns brown upon exposure to the vapor. The strip is inserted in the narrow end of a hollow cone inverted over a lamp holder, and the air in the cone is kept in circulation by the heat of the lamp.

Courtesy of General Electric Company

Lamp to Detect Mercury Vapor
Parts Disassembled

Protoactinium Molecules Escape

The world's known supply of the second heaviest element in nature, metallic protoactinium, was wiped out today.

There was but one milligram of the element in existence when it was destroyed by the scientist who isolated it, Dr. Aristid von Grosse, of the University of Chicago.

It was all an accident, according to Associated Press reports. Dr. von Grosse explained he was trying to take photographs of the tiny bit by the light of its own rays, when the metal broke into pieces.

Metallic protoactinium is a radioactive substance, found in combination with radium. Dr. von Grosse isolated it in 1934 by extracting it from the residue of radioactivity experiments.

He gave his sample of the metal, only a few molecules thick, to the Museum of Science and Industry to exhibit. A few days ago he borrowed it back for the photographs. When the metal shattered, he dissolved it in solution.

So far as is known the world holds but one gram of the stuff from which metallic protoactinium is taken, but Dr. von Grosse promised the museum he would get them another molecule or two for the public to stare at through a magnifying glass.

Kaiser Wilhelm Society Stands Its Ground

Natural scientists in Germany are still meeting with moderate success in their efforts to remain above political influences.

Before their annual meetings held in Berlin last week the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of Science, comprising some 34 separate scientific organizations, sent felicitations to the ex-Kaiser, who returned a congratulatory message. To Chancellor Hitler they wrote, "Science and business stand loyally by the German Reich that you have created, knowing that only under your leadership and the protection of the armed forces can they perform useful work."

The Chancellor replied with greetings and best wishes, but he and many representative National Socialists preferred to stay away. Newspapers in the Reich greeted the meetings with mixed editorial comment. "We must ask ourselves how far there is still room in the National Socialist state for the Kaiser Wilhelm Society in its present state," expresses their general feeling.

The society is one of the world's largest and most important scientific bodies. On its present rolls are 11 Nobel Prize winners. Dr. Albert Einstein, Prof. Richard Willstaetter and Dr. James Franck, by reason of their stand against the anti-Jewish campaign, were conspicuous by their absence.

The ultimate position of the Society is still uncertain. A few prominent Hitler followers still refer to it as "Germany's Scientific General Staff," remembering that among its achievements are listed discoveries of synthetic nitrates which now enable Germany to be independent of other nations for munitions, and a synthetic benzine that helps the Reich to solve its fuel problem. In addition, scientific backing for the National Socialist racial theories is provided by some anthropologists of the Society.

Silver Alloy Stays Shining

A non-tarnishing alloy of silver and tin was discovered and developed by Prof. Lawrence E. Stout of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Used for plating silverware, Dr. Stout asserts housewives need never use silver polish on it in order to keep it bright. The plating will wear better and does not affect the taste of food. The one difficulty is cost; for the process of combining silver with tin and plating metallic objects is too expensive to warrant common use at present.

Bar Advises Trial Free of Press And Radio Exploiting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 17—Protection of big criminal trials from ballyhoo, such as brought criticism on the Hauptmann trial, is sought in a comprehensive list of recommendations made public here by Judge William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association.

Reforms advised were drawn up by a special committee from the section of criminal law of the national organization of the bar after an extensive study of the Hauptmann proceedings.

Fair and Orderly

Although this report originated in various activities of the press and the radio in connection with the Hauptmann trial, the executive committee of the American Bar Association has considered the matter in its broader aspects as to the prevention of publicity interfering with fair trial and orderly determination in connection with other judicial and quasijudicial proceedings, including civil as well as criminal trials, the statement from the bar association says.

The members of the special committee were: Judge Oscar W. Hallam of Minneapolis, Minn.; John Kirkland Clark, of New York City; Dean Albert J. Harno, of the law school of the University of Illinois; and Charles P. Taft 2d, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Regulated Attendance

The conclusions of the committee follow:

"The trial of a criminal case is a business that has for its sole purpose the administration of justice, and it should be carried on without distracting influences. We recommend:

"That attendance in the courtroom during the progress of a criminal trial be limited to the seating capacity of the room.

"That the process of subpoena or any other process of the court should never be used to secure preferential admission of any person or spectator; that such abuse of process be punished as contempt.

"That approaches to the courtroom be kept clear, to the end that free access to the courtroom be maintained.

Public Eye and Ear

"That no use of cameras or photographic appliances be permitted in the courtroom, either during the session of the court or otherwise.

"That no sound registering devices for publicity use be permitted to operate in the courtroom at any time.

"That the surreptitious procurement of pictures or sound records be considered contempt of court and be punished as such.

"That the courtroom and the court house be kept free from news distributing devices and equipment.

Discussion and Comment

"That newspaper accounts of criminal proceedings be limited to accounts of occurrences in court, without argument of the case to the public.

"That no popular referendum be taken during the pendency of the litigation as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

"That broadcasting of arguments, giving out of argumentative press bulletins, and every other form of argument or discussion addressed to the public, by lawyers in the case during the progress of the litigation be definitely forbidden.

Bulletins and Stage Acts

"That bulletins by the defendant issued to the public during the progress of the trial be definitely forbidden.

"That public criticism of the court or jury by lawyers in the case during the progress of the litigation be not tolerated.

"That featuring in vaudeville of jurors or other court officers, either during or after the trial, be forbidden.

"That the giving of paid interviews or the writing of paid articles by jurors, either during or after the trial, be forbidden.

"That the atmosphere of the courtroom and adjacent premises be maintained as one of dignity and calm."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 233 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 4 p. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Presque Isle—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (Shortwave), 9.57mc.

Boston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (Shortwave), 11.79mc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days, except Saturdays, 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYD, 1500kc.

Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; W1XK, 9.57mc.

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., W1XAL (Shortwave), 11.79mc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Attempt to Handcuff Supreme Court Laid To New Deal by Knox

EAST LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox charged yesterday that the Democratic Administration seeks "to handcuff the Supreme Court of the United States and to make over the Constitution."

The Chicago publisher, who invited Michigan Republicans to support him for the Republican presidential nomination if Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) Michigan, does not seek the nomination, spoke at the annual dinner of the Michigan Press Association and later over a radio hookup.

The majority of American newspapers are critical of the Administration he said because of "their disillusionment in the President and his New Deal."

"No administration in the more than 150 years of our history had possessed such autocratic power as the present Administration," he asserted, "and no administration in all our history has ever been so greedy for more power."

Colonel Knox charged that the Administration has "foisted" upon the United States "wholly or in part, the 12 principal planks of the socialist platform."

"The American people may well be afraid of what is at the end of the road of business and industrial regimentation," he said. "It is one thing—and only one thing. That is socialism, with its inevitable dictator."

In his radio address, Colonel Knox attacked an assertion he attributed to Edward A. Filene, Boston, that numerous newspapers are hostile toward the President because they are owned by interests in conflict with the Roosevelt Administration.

What's Going On In the Arts

Visitors From England

LAST night in Jordan Hall, a pair of sweet-voiced singers from old England made their first bow to a Boston audience. In a duet recital, Eleanor Steele, soprano, and Hall Clovis, tenor, offered some rarely heard songs, to some charming accompaniments by Brooks Smith. Opening with Steffani's "Gelosia," the singers proceeded to "Che Cangi Tempre" and "Va piu non dirmi infida," by Assioli; "Voglio cantare e bere," by Traetta; Schubert's "Nur dir will ich gehören" and "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt"; Schumann's "Liebesgarten" and "Wiegenlied"; "Night Clouds" and "Rain Song," by Heyman; the "Pleurs d'or," by Fauré; "La Passion," by Tchaikovsky, and a group of Negro Spirituals arranged by Harry T. Burleigh.

This was a program slightly out of the ordinary, since a recital composed entirely of vocal duets is seldom heard in our concert halls today. That the singers were able to present interesting material speaks well for their persistence in research. The early Italian music was pleasantly naïve in both text and thematic content, but it was not until they reached the Schumann "Wiegenlied" that the singers tapped the emotional deeps underlying the songs they essayed. In this number there was warmth and a certain emotional quality as well as clarity of outline. These virtues were again brought to the fore in Fauré's lovely duet, and in portions of the Tchaikovsky number.

Miss Steele has a bright voice of good range but cool in color. Mr. Clovis reveals warmer hues in a voice of pleasing quality. Neither singer realizes to the fullest extent the power of resonance which should rightfully be used, and for the most part Miss Steele's is the dominatng voice. Considering the differences in the quality of the voices, this makes for a slightly uneven interpretative adjustment. The few occasions upon which Mr. Clovis asserted himself, so to speak, provided the audience with some fine bits of humor plus fine singing. The entire program, however, was presented with graciousness and brought warm applause from the large audience.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Club

TWO exhibitions are shown at the Boston Art Club, Newbury Street, at Dartmouth. There are portraits and still-lifes by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne and lithographs and wood engravings by Rockwell Kent.

Miss Brown is well known in this vicinity and the manner in which she portrays people finds popular favor. The walls of the Art Club are enlivened considerably by the genial likenesses and there is an atmosphere of kindliness and good will. In all instances Miss Browne seems to depict her sitters as they would like to be seen, smiling, relaxing, exuding friendliness. There is something peculiarly American about all her portraits, something in common with the types so often illustrated in periodicals, both in articles and in advertisements. Miss Browne's realism as revealed in "The Village Postman" is softened and sweetened; her Old Farmer is a fine fellow. Imagination leads her to the Cleopatra variation, or to a Spanish costume. The still-lifes seem rather solemn alongside their social neighbors. In all the pictures, however, Miss Browne shows skill and indefatigable application.

In word and picture Mr. Kent chooses isolation. If he does not seek detachment in states of mind, he takes ship and separates himself from civilized man by vast distances. There, in the reaches of the Far North, he may rest and think.

Rockwell Kent has a splendid skill in draughtsmanship. His wood engravings are clear and bright and striking. He encourages the conventions necessarily imposed by the medium by depicting allegorical themes—man against darkness, man contemplating his fate, man in isolation. Oft repeated, the themes grow stale, and we grow weary of them without forgetting Mr. Kent's talent. Some Greenland subjects, done in lithograph, are a welcome variation, for lithography is softer in surface, more delicately graded in tone. Mr. Kent seems to relax somewhat, his fixed forms move, they breathe. They still hold to the cosmic subject matter with universal feelings elicited, but they are far more human.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

COMEDY, sentiment and romance are reunited once more in "Hitch Hike Lady," newly on view at the RKO-Boston. Arthur Treacher and Warren Hymer as a pair of benevolent crooks engineer a coup in the orange industry in order to restore a convict son to his mother without letting her know of his disgrace. Alison Skipworth is excellent as the mother who hitch hikes to California to "surprise" her boy on what she believes to be his orange ranch. Mae Clark is featured as the girl who thumbs along with her to a romantic conclusion.

On the stage is Earl Carroll's rowdy "Sketch Book" revue, compressed to fit into movie house time schedules but retaining Ken Murray and its other principal entertainers.

The Paramount and Fenway are showing Claudette Colbert's latest comedy, "The Bride Comes Home," with Fred MacMurray and Robert Young, recently seen at the Metropolitan, and "Miss Pacific Fleet," farce about a popularity contest in which Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell play another pair of gold diggers and Hugh Herbert and Allen Jenkins assist in dispensing familiar gags.

New Molds Promise To Cut Plastic Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17—Reduced costs in casting small parts of intricate design are recognized by the plastic industry as a probable result of the recent development of cast beryllium copper molds.

Development of the new alloy which has come after two years of carefully planned experimental work by the Bronze division of the Gorham Company, silversmiths, is described in the current issue of Bakelite Review, published by the Bakelite Corporation, pioneers of various industrial products.

The plastic industry should consider cast beryllium copper as a new tool, says the Review, and like all new tools it may be some time before its true place in the industry is determined.

It is expected that cast beryllium copper molds, which can be produced economically, will be useful in the production of ornamental designs where reproduction is obtainable in steel molds only by expensive hand engraving.

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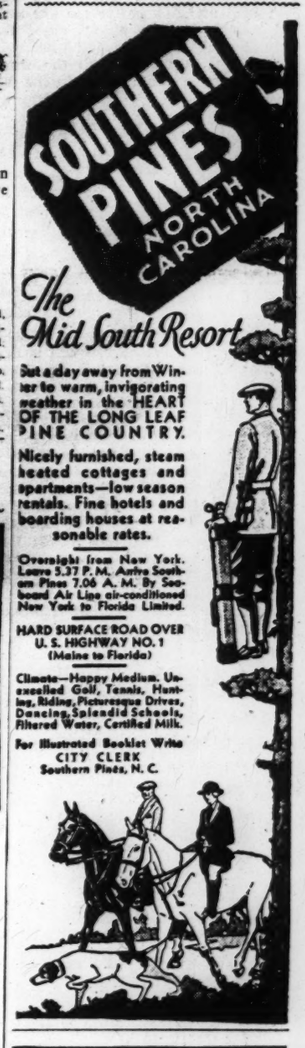

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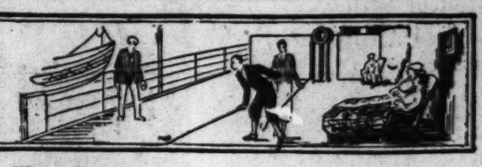

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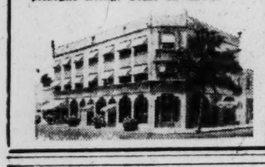

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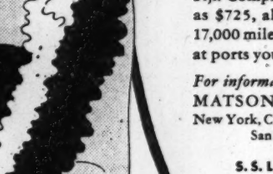

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DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates

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BROADWAY AT 17TH

Listed Stock Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Commodity and Money Markets

Trading Dwindles As Market Eases On Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Trading turned extremely quiet today in the stock market as prices seesawed indecisively.

A brisk and steady opening was succeeded quickly by dwindling volume and mild irregularity. Cautious realizing was apparent in some of the recent leaders, especially the oils. Metals lost territory after a reduction in the silver price was announced.

Silver Issues Decline

U. S. Smelting declined more than 3 points and Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting about a point. Modest dips were made by Pure Oil, Texas Corp., Socony-Vacuum, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, New York Central, American Telephone, United Corp., Public Service of N. J., and Anaconda. Bethlehem met the usual "selling on the news" of its preferred dividend arrearage plan, declining about a point.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

New Farm Program

Wall Street observers who have been following the development of farm relief plans at Washington were interested in Washington dispatches indicating the Administration was shaping a new program around existing legislation. Many felt that the less the market had to contend with in the way of important news laws theb etter it would be for the time being.

The plan for consolidating important subsidiaries of Bethlehem Steel into the parent concern was generally well received. That other large concerns might take similar steps for economies in taxes and other expenses was seen as a distinct likelihood in coming months.

The pound sterling was unchanged at the opening of foreign exchange dealings at $4.95¾. The French franc declined .00⅛ of a cent at 6.62 cents.

Bond Prices Steady

Trading in the bond market today was at a slow pace as against the big volume of recent sessions, but values showed general steadiness.

Price movements were extremely narrow in a majority of the corporate loans, and group action of interest was entirely lacking.

A scattering of issues recorded modest gains in early trading. Shell Union Oil 5s were bought around 103¾, up ⅝, while smaller advances featured Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Canadian Pacific debentures.

Rails had no definite trend. Trades in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s and Erie 5s were made at levels slightly under the previous finals.

Most of the United States Governments in which there were early dealings worked moderately higher. There was a demand for Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s around 102.16, up 6-32ds of a point. A few of the Treasuries moved up 2-52ds.

The foreign department was also marked by dullness and insignificant price changes.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: Quietness prevailed on the Stock Exchange, and business was restricted. Profit-taking by speculators caused oil shares, industrials and other recent favorites to ease, most of which closed above their worst for the day. Gilt-edged securities, rubber and transatlantic issues held firmer. The market closed steady.

Paris: Trader's fears that the Laval Cabinet may fall with resultant dangers to the franc, caused rentes to decline on the Bourse today. International issues developed irregularity. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: After opening uncertainly, prices on the Boerse improved on good buying activity. Industrials sagged, but improved finally on professional purchasing.
areas.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.00¼	1.00⅜	1.00	1.00⅛	+ ⅛
July	.88¾	.88⅞	.88¼	.88⅜	+ ⅛
September	.87⅞	.87⅞	.86⅞	.87¼	+ ⅛
Corn					
May	.60⅛	.60⅜	.60⅛	.60⅜	+ ⅜
July	.60½	.60¾	.60⅜	.60½	+ ⅛
September	.60½	.60½	.60⅜	.60⅝	+ ⅛
Oats					
May	.28	.28⅛	.27⅞	.28	.....
July	.27⅝	.27½	.27⅜	.27½	.....
Rye					
May	.54¼	.54⅞	.54¼	.54¾	+ ⅛
July	.54¼	.54½	.54¼	.54½	.....

Dividend Declarations

Initial				
Con Oil Cp $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar 15	Mar 1
Irregular				
Louis & Nashville	$2		Feb. 25	Jan. 30
Regular				
Intl Harvester pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 2	Feb. 5
Do	40c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Loew's Bost TTheaters Co	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Loose Wiles Bisc	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Madison Sq Garden	15c		Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Phillips Petroleum	25c	Q	Feb. 29	Jan. 31
Do extra	25c		Feb. 29	Jan. 31
Pullman, Inc	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 24

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.30	11.40	11.28	11.37	+.08
May	10.93	10.10	10.97	11.00	+.13
July	10.59	10.73	10.58	10.73	+.13
October	10.12	10.27	10.12	10.24	+.15
December	10.09	10.21	10.08	10.21	+.17

Spots 11.86, up 5 points. Tone st close steady.

New Orleans	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	11.52	11.52	11.52	11.52	
March	11.33	11.34	11.22	11.32	
May	10.88	11.03	10.88	11.03	
July	10.73	10.73	10.53	10.70	
October	10.34	10.25	10.08	10.24	
December	10.03	10.19	10.03	101.9	

Tone at close steady.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend announcements during the last week totaled 43 against 30 in the preceding week, Standard Statistics Company reports. There were no reports of unfavorable actions.

FINAN—BUS FAIL

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last Jan. 17	Last Jan. 16
62½	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	48½	48½	48½	
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	12¼	11	12	11⅝
37⅛	28	2	Adams Millis	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
24⅝	8	.60	Addressograph	23¼	23	23¼	23¼
20⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	4⅞	3⅝	4⅜	3¾
8¼	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
173	104⅝	3¶	Air Reduction	185¼	184	185¾	185½
3⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1¼	3	3	3
20½	13⅜	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15½	15¼	15½	15⅜
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	32	31⅝	31½	33
3⅜	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
14⅝	7⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	10⅝	18¾	19⅝	19⅝
14⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	18	18	18	
16½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	18	18	18	19
32	21	1	Allegheny Steel	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	32¾
27¼	12½	1	Allied Mills	28¼	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
173	122	6	Allied Chem	180	167½	167½	168
139	122¼	7	Allied Ch pf 120	34-32	130	33-32	130	24-32	130¾
9	3½	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅛
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	37¾	37½	37¼	37¾
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	23	22½	22½	22¾
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	71½	70⅜	71¼	71
4½	2½	..	Amal Leather	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	41½	41½	41½	42½
80	48½	2	Amerada	83	82¼	83	82¼
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53½	53¼	53½	53½
47⅜	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	45¾	45	45	45¾
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	
19¼	8¾	..	Am Crystals Sug	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
92⅜	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	92¼	92	92½	91¼
42½	21	1¶	Am Brake S&F	47½	46¼	46½	47½
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128	128	128	128
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	131½	130½	131	131¾
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	165	165	165	165¼
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	34½	34	34	34½
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65	63½	63½	65
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	38½	38	38¼	38
96	66	3	Am Chicle	90½	89⅞	89⅞	
9¼	2¾	..	Am Colortype	11¾	11¼	11¾	11½
35⅝	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¼	28⅛	28⅞	28⅝
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	35¼	34¼	34½	34¾
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	30½	29½	30	29¾
17	3¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
38⅛	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	39	38¼	38½	39¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	4¼	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
27⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	28¼
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	79	77½	77½	78⅝
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	31⅛	30⅜	30⅝	31
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach Pdy	28⅝	28	28⅝	28¼
36¼	24	1½	Am News	39	38	39	38
9⅜	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9⅝	9½	9½	9¾
41½	8¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	41⅜	40⅜	41¼	40¼
49½	19½	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	49	48½	48½	48½
32⅜	15⅜	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	31⅜	31	31	31⅜
95⅜	66	5	Am Safety Razor	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	29¾	30	30¼
64⅜	31⅝	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	61	59⅝	60⅛	61
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	144	144	144	
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	72½	72	73½	72¼
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	136½	136	136½	136
104¼	77⅛	5	Am Tobacco	99	98¼	98¼	99¼
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	100¾	100½	100¾	100½
23¼	13	..	Am Steel Fdries	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	26
113	88	2	Am Steel F pf	109½	109½	109½	109½
141	120¼	6	Am Tobacco pf	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
43	32½	2¶	Am Stores	34½	34½	34½	34⅜
70½	50½	2	Am Sugar Ref	57¼	56½	57	56⅝
140½	124	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	138	137	138	138
160½	98¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	160½	158⅝	160¾	160¼
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
38½	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	33¼	32⅝	33	32½
22¾	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	23	22½	22½	23
94	48	6	Am Wat1pf	94	94	94	94
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜
68⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	67¼	65½	66⅝	66¼
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
1¼	2¼	..	Am Wr F pf (h)	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Led&S	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29½	28⅜	29	29¼
17⅝	10⅞	.80	Anchor Cap	19¼	18½	18½	19
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	106½	105	106½	106¼
12⅝	3½	..	Andes Copper	4	12¾	12½	12¾
4	1½	..	A P W Paper	4	4	4	4
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	46¼	46¼	46¼	
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	121	121	121	121½
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	110	109¾	109½	109¾
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6¼	5⅞	6	6
70⅝	55½	.6	Armour Ill pf	71	71	71	71¼
110	85	1½¶	Armour Ill pf	115	115	115	109¼
9⅜	4	.50	Arnold Constable	8½	8	8	8½
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	11	10½	10½	10
50¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	49¼	48¾	49¼	48¾
18½	7	..	Asso Dry Goods	14½	14½	14½	14¾
100	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	100	100	
50	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	69⅜	68⅜	69¼	69⅛
92⅛	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	98½	98½	98½	98¾
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	31½	30¾	30¾	31¾
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	31¾	29¾	30¼	31
115	100¾	6*	Atlas Powder pf	112½	112	112	112⅞
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	25½	25⅛	25¼	26⅞
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	41⅞	41	41⅞	41½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9⅛	9¾	9¾
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	44½	44	44½	45
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
—B—							
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	40⅜	40	40⅝	40¾
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	18¼
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24	23⅝	23⅞	24¼
44½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44½	44½	44½	44¼
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	16½	16	16	16¼
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	85½	85¼	85½	
66⅜	37½	1	Barak Clq	65	65	65	67¼
14¾	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	17
115	107⅞	7	Bayuk Clq pf	113	113	113	114
20⅛	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	20	19¾	20	20
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	88⅞	88⅞	88½	90
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14⅛	14	14	14
24½	11⅞	.25e	Bendix Aviation	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞
22¾	15½	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	21	20⅜	20⅝	21
57½	34	2	Best & Co	53	53	53	53
			Bethlehem Steel	53½	52	53½	53⅞
121½	55¾	13¾¶	Beth Steel pf	132½	131½	131½	132¼
27¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26
17	9⅝	10b	Blaw Knox	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	53½	53¼	53½	53½
22⅝	6⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	23⅞	23⅝	23	23
47⅜	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	43	42½	43	44
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	27½	26½	26⅝	26¾
104¼	77⅛	5	Borg Warner	66½	65¾	65¾	66½
87⅜	33¼	..	Boston & Maine	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2¾	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2	2⅞	3	3
55¾	24½	2	Brings Mfg	52½	52	52	52½
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17⅜	16¾	16¾	17⅛
42	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	42¾	41	41	41¾
36¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41¾
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99½	99½	99½	98½
			Brooklyn Cuoens	5½	4¾	5¼	4⅞
38	14	.75g	Brooklyn Q pf	35	34¾	34¾	34½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56	54½	54½	56¾
69¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	65½	65½	65½	
11⅛	3⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
87¾	41¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
17⅜	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	62¾	1m	Bucyrus E pf	109	108	109	109½
3	⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	26¼	25½	25⅞	26
14⅜	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞
2¾	⅛	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
1½	⅛	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
9⅞	3	..	Burns2Bros pf(h)	9½	8¾	9	8½
28	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	17¾	27½	27½	27⅝
3¼	1	..	Bush Term (h)	5¼	4¼	5⅛	4½
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb(h)	8	16	17	15⅝
22½	10	..	Bush T B pf ct	23¾	20	22	19¾
3½	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	2	1Z	2	1⅝
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	23½	22¼	22½	22⅝
66	32	..	Byers pf	73	71¾	71¾	72½
—C—							
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36¼	35	35	36
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅜
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	31⅜	31	31	31
17⅞	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	15⅜	14½	14½	15⅜
56½	50	.3	Canada South'n	55	55	55	
13⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11⅜
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	15¼	15¼	15¼	
48	32½	.3	Capital Admin pf	47¾	47¼	47¾	48½
8¼	3⅜	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
111¼	45⅜	..	Case Threshg	99	97½	99	98
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	122	121¾	121¾	
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	55⅜	54¼	55⅝	55
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	30	29	29½	29¾
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co	21¾	22⅝	23¼	22⅞
62¾	35	.25b	Celotex Co pf n	61	61	61	61½
13⅜	8⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
12⅞	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
15⅜	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16	15⅝	16	16
23	7	..	Certan-Teed pf	13¾	13½	13½	
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	35	34⅞	35	35
61¼	34	.3	Chesapeake Corp	66	65½	65½	66
53⅛	37¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜
2⅛	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	3	3	3	3
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅜	4¾	5	5¼
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6⅛	5⅞	6	6⅛
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4½	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4	4
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9¾	9	9	9½
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17¾	16½	17¼	17¾
17⅛	8½	.40	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	53	53	53	53½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
19⅜	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	22	22	22	22
31¾	25	2	Chicksaha Cot O	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
2¾	½	..	Childs Company	11¼	10¼	10⅝	10
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	88¾	87⅜	87¾	87⅞
24½	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16½	16	16	16
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	83	83	83	82½
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	7	6½	6⅝	6½
27⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	24¾	24½	24¾	25
48½	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	43¾	43½	43½	
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	56¾	55¼	56	56½
21	15½	.50	Colgate Palm-P	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼
56⅜	53¾	3	Coca Cola A	56	56	56	55¾
59	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	48⅝	48¾	48⅜	48½
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	12	12	12	14
12	2	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	6⅜	6¼	6	6
2	½	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	3⅜	2	2½	2½
29	5	..	Colo & Southern	27	28¼	26½	27
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbia Gas	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15
90½	35½	6*	Columbia G pf A	94½	93⅞	93⅞	95¼
49⅞	40	1¶	Columbia2Pic vtc	43½	42⅞	43½	43⅞
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian C vtc n	101½	101	101½	101
118	98	2¾	Columbia P pf	101¼	49⅞	50	50
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	47¾	47¼	47⅝	47⅝
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	61	59¾	59¾	60¾
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	99	99	99	99
23⅞	16½	.60	Commn Solvents	21½	20⅜	21	21⅛
3	⅞	..	Comwlth & So	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
71	28¾	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	71¾	71	71½	71½
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅝
45¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43½	43	43⅜	43½
49	14⅜	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19	18	18	18
7½	2¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6¼	6	6	6
22½	14¼	1½m	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
11¾	7	..	Consol Cigar	12½	11¾	11¾	11⅞
34⅝	18⅞	1	Consol Gas	34	33¼	33½	33⅝
105½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	106½	106⅛	106⅛	107
6⅜	1⅛	..	Consol Laundries	5	4¾	4⅞	5⅛
12¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	13⅜	12¾	13	13½
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9½
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile (h)	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
101¼	100½	5	Cons Oil pf n	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	
23½	22	..	Container n	21⅜	20¾	21	21⅜
82	69	6½	Cons Clg ppf ww	77½	77½	77½	78
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	16½	15¾	16	16
1⅞	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2¼	2	2½	2½
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	84⅝	83½	84	84½
30½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	19	18¾	18⅜	19
44¼	28⅛	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	43⅜	42⅞	43	43
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
35	15⅜	1	Cont Oil	36½	35¼	36	35⅞
69⅜	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	66½	66⅛	66¼	66½
78⅝	60	3	Corn Products	73¼	72	73¼	73
9⅜	4½	..	Coty	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
39⅞	35⅝	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37⅝
14⅜	11¼	.25e	Crosley Radio	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	18
48⅝	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	52¾	51½	52⅛	52⅜
9¼	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	8	7⅝	8	8
38	14	..	Crucible Steel	36	35⅝	36	36¼
105¼	47½	1½e	Crucible Steel pf	108	106	109	105
2¼	1	..	Cuba Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
14	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
8¼	3¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	81½	78¾	79½	78½
47½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	42½	42¼	42½	42
24⅜	15	..	Curtis Publishg	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	21⅜
105¼	69½	7	Curtis Pub pf	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101⅞
4¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4¾	4	4⅜	4
12¾	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	11⅝	11	11⅝	11
95	73	7	Cushman 7%	86	86	86	
47	16	.25e	Cutler Hammer	45¼	45	45¼	
—D—							
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	59⅛	56	59	56¾
28	9	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	29	29	29	28½
24½	18⅞	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	23½	22⅝	22⅞	23
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾

Business and Industry

More Buying Power Only Solution to Prosperity, Says Leader

Commerce and Finance

Bethlehem Plans To Pay Preferred Arrears in Stock

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—An impressive program to bring its capital structure in line with the latest developments in recovery and reform was announced yesterday by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, second largest steel producer in the United States.

The program, which was approved by the board of directors yesterday and will be voted on by the stockholders at a special meeting on Feb. 26, involves two major changes and several minor ones. The major ones are (a) consolidation of five top companies of the Bethlehem system into one, and (b) paying off of the dividend arrears of the 7 per cent preferred stock in the form of new 5 per cent preferred.

The consolidation program is primarily designed to adjust the corporation's capital structure to the trend of corporation income taxes, particularly the changes made in the Revenue Act of 1935. Bethlehem Steel Corporation is a holding company system, which includes about 65 separate legal corporations operating iron mines, steel mills, finishing plants, railroads, shipbuilding yards, and construction projects.

By the merging of five top companies, losses of one of these companies, which will then be an operating department, can be counted against the profits of the other companies, so that the taxable income of the group will no longer exceed the actual income of the group. Moreover, the double taxation effected by the 10 per cent tax on incorporate dividends will be avoided.

The preferred stock itself has been very active recently at new high levels around 128, against a depression low in 1932 of 17. The company now proposes to pay up arrears in a neatly rounded manner. To the $19.25 is to be added the $1.75 due April 1, which would in the course of things be voted at the dividend meeting Jan. 30. Although the corporation earned only $2.03 on the preferred in the first nine months of 1935, President Eugene G. Grace, in announcing the proposed dividend, confirmed that the full $1.75 was earned in the fourth quarter, which was the best for the steel industry since the depression started.

Of the $21 thus due, $1 is to be paid in cash. For the rest, holders will receive one new $20 par value, 5 per cent cumulative nonvoting share of preferred stock for each share of 7 per cent preferred now held, the new preferred to share pari passu with the old in dividends and assets.

The so-called "bonus" or incentive compensation plan for Bethlehem executives, which has been under fire in recent years, is also to be changed. At present such payments can run as high as 8 per cent of the earnings on the common, whether the common stock holders receive any dividends or not. Under the merger plan, such payments can total no more than 6.67 per cent (one fifteenth) of the dividends actually paid to common stockholders.

Freight Loadings Show Good Gains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 11 were: 615,028 cars, an increase of 73,044 over the preceding week, an increase of 61,510 over the corresponding week in 1935 and increase of 57,762 over 1934.

Miscellaneous freight 225,725; increase 25,768; increase 25,768; increase 41,321.

Less than car lot merchandise 148,446; increase 24,372; decrease 1526; decrease 10,101.

Coal 152,755; increase 6381; increase 20,969; increase 14,458.

Grain and grain products 31,775; increase 6702; increase 5504; increase 2221. Western districts 20,115; increase of 3530 over 1935.

Livestock 14,887; increase 3873; decrease 463; decrease 2884. Western districts 11,027; a decrease of 410 under 1935.

Forest products 26,175; increase 3922; increase 6256; increase 8000.

Ore 6484; increase 1749; increase 2872; increase 8266.

Coke 8781; decrease 723; increase 2130; increase 1481.

Continental Can to Build $500,000 Plant at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 17—The Continental Can Company of New York has purchased a 15-acre site in New Toronto, one of Toronto's industrial suburbs, and will immediately commence construction of a new Canadian plant to cost in the neighborhood of $500,000, it was announced here by the Toronto Industrial Commission.

The Continental Company which in September last acquired control of the Whittall Can Company of Canada now together with its subsidiaries operates over 40 such plants in the United States and Cuba and is interested in a number of similar concerns abroad.

Naumkeag Cotton Co. Lays Loss to Processing Taxes

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 17 (AP)—Increased costs due principally to the cotton processing tax and 40-hour week caused a net loss after depreciation of $1,136,322 for the year ending Nov. 30, 1935, the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company reported. Last year the company reported a profit of $151,908.

Terming the year "disastrous," Ernest N. Hood, treasurer, estimated labor troubles marked by a 10 weeks' strike had cost the company nearly $200,000. The company operates the Pequot Mills in Salem and Danvers Bleachery in Peabody which employ about 2100 workers in the manufacture of sheets.

For More Trade Pacts

Wide World

Francis B. Sayre
Assistant Secretary of State

Silver Price Drops Three Cents; Lowest Since July 30, 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The price of imported bar silver in New York fell 3 cents today to 45¾ cents a fine ounce, the lowest price since July 30, 1934.

The New York quotation, posted by Handy & Harman, silver brokers, followed a reduction of ¾ of a penny to 19 pence a standard ounce in the London price, equivalent in New York to 42.43 cents.

It was reported in metal circles that the reduction was forced by a lowering of the bid in New York by the United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Silver imports were reported today by the Commerce Department as totaling $23,506,206 for the week ending Jan. 10.

Imports direct from China appeared for the first time since May with a total of $6,311,816. Hong Kong sent 116,019 and Japan $1,055,735, the largest amount from the latter country since first imports were received in December.

The United Kingdom furnished the largest share with $14,768,819, Mexico sent $745,993, the smallest amount since November last.

Small Rise Shown In Brokers Loans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers hed by weeky reporting member banks in New York City omunted to $971,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 15, representing in increase of $4000,000 for the week.

The oans for the week ending Jan. 15, 1935 were $658,000,000.

In making the announcement, the Federa Reserve Board gave the following detailed distribution of the loans over the three weeks delat with:

(In millions of dollars)

	Jan 15	Jan 8	Jan 16 1935
In New York City	912	909	603
Outside New York City	59	58	55

Canadian 'Good Will' Gavel Sent on Tour of 48 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Chambers of Commerce of the 48 states are to hear the rap of the "good-will gavel" which the Chamber of Commerce in London, Ontario, Canada, has sent on a tour of the United States. As the oldest commerce chamber on the North American continent, the New York body was the first to use the gavel at the beginning of the new year. The next stop, it was announced, will be the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., second oldest group of its kind.

The gavel was made by children of the H. B. Beal Technical and Commercial High School of London, Ont., of oak taken from a century-old building which once housed the London Chamber of Commerce.

Following announcement that the gavel would visit every state in the Union, the president of each state Chamber of Commerce has written to the London body in appreciation of the opportunity to express friendly sentiments toward Canada in this way.

Carolinas Lead All Other States in Cotton Spinning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The two Carolinas led all other states in the country in the cotton-spinning industry in November, according to figures received from the census bureau.

There were 6,123,322 spindles in place in North Carolina on Nov. 30 and 5,408,138 active during the month. The total active spindle hours for the month was 1,662,730,586 with 272 as the average for each spindle in place.

Figures for South Carolina were: Spindles in place Nov. 30, 5,814,094; active during November, 5,389,766; total active spindle hours for the month, 1,784,491,191; and average hours for each spindle in place, 307.

Government Awards Oil Contract to 2 Companies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Secretary Ickes today awarded the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., and the Sinclair Wyoming Oil Company a one-year contract for sale of Government royalty oil from the Salt Creek, Wyo., field.

The companies' joint bid calls for "a premium of two cents per barrel above the highest field price for oil of equal or lower gravity in Oklahoma and Kansas, or Wyoming, whichever is higher, for a period of one year from Jan. 1, 1936."

Reciprocal Pacts Increase Foreign Trade, Says Sayre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Substantial increases in foreign trade of the United States with Cuba, Belgium, Haiti and Sweden by means of pacts concluded under the Trade Agreements Act are reported by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Sayre couches his factual report in a World Peace Foundation publication strongly favoring a relaxation of trade barriers between nations, "America Must Act" is the title.

"We cannot set ourselves up as a hermit nation," he writes. "If the American standard of living is to be maintained, we must trade."

Recent Administration efforts to lower tariffs "reasonably" are cited as illustrations of the general thesis that exports depend upon imports, and that national prosperity as well as the preservation of peace demand the large-scale renewal of foreign trade, which has fallen throughout the world to about one third of its 1929 value.

Under the heading of factual reports on effects of recent United States trade treaties, Mr. Sayre discloses that exports to Cuba during the first year of the pact, down to Sept. 3, 1935, rose to $56,302,000, a gain of $20,851,000 or about 59 per cent over exports during the previous 12 months.

Pacts Aid Exports

Imports from Cubaa rose to $151,182,000, in the same period, a gain of $105,174,000, or 228 per cent. Excluding sugar, which was subject to special provisions, the increase in imports from Cuba was 44 per cent.

The agreements with Belgium, Haiti and Sweden have not been in effect long enough to permit an accurate appraisal of results.

"It is nevertheless significant," Mr. Sayre continues, "that during the limited time in which these agreements have been in force, American exports to each one of these countries substantially increased over exports for the same months of the previous year, while for the same period the increase in American exports to all countries was very small."

Results are not yet available on the agreement with Canada and Brazil, whic hcame into force Jan. 1 of this year. Other pacts have been signed with Colombia, Honduras, the Netherlands, including its colonies, and Switzerland.

Negotiations have been announced and hearings held with Costa Rica, El Salvador, Finland, France and her colonies, Guatemala, Italy, Nicaragua and Spain.

Foreign Trade vs. Regimentation

The potentialities of such agreements are indicated, Mr. Sayre points out, by the fact that the total volume of trade with the negotiating countries amounted to $4,028,645,000 in 1929, or nearly 42 per cent of the total United States foreign trade. In 1934 the 18 countries concerned took $833,239,000 of United States exports, or 39.1 per cent of the total.

The World's Business

Status of the Processing Taxes: Will the Money Be Refunded? To Whom?

By H. B. E.

MANY are the inquiries addressed to this department on the status of the processing taxes. Business men are thoroughly befogged. Processors who did not apply for injunctions feel that they are just as entitled to refunds as those who obtained injunctions. Their complaints are made in connection with the 65 million dollars which the Treasury collected between July and December. The remaining 200 million dollars paid was held in escrow. What, also, of the taxes collected before the injunctions? All the processors seem to be united on this subject. They feel that, since the tax has been declared illegal, the money collected by the Treasury should be returned. Consumers, on the assumption that it was they who paid the processing taxes, are wondering how they themselves can be repaid. And, between the grumbling of the consumer and the actions of processors, there is the middleman, or retail seller. In order to protect himself, I understand, he also is applying to the processor for refunds! Even the farmer feels that, if there is any distribution, he should not be left out.

Let us first see what the legal situation is. The AAA decision last Monday week implied that the taxes would have to be returned to the payers, namely, the processors. On Monday there was another AAA decision. This brought certainty into the matter of the impounded taxes. The court ordered that the $200,000,000 held in escrow must be returned to the processors. It may be said that, in view of the original ruling that the AAA is unconstitutional, there is no need for any specific ruling that the $1,000,000,000 already collected and paid out to the farmers must be returned. But to whom? To the processors who actually passed over the money to the Treasury or to the persons who actually paid them? The AAA amendments enacted last session allowed suits for recovery of taxes illegally collected if the processors could show that the taxes had not been passed on to producers or consumers. The day after the AAA decision I mentioned this proviso as a possible safeguard for the Treasury. Did this Monday's decision upset it? The New York Times says that the new decision requiring the return of the impounded taxes did not "deal with the constitutionality of the requirements laid down last summer by Congress in the matter of suits for recovery of such taxes." Presumably the paper was referring to the $1,000,000,000. I assume that the Times wrote its comment on the best of legal advice in New York.

We may therefore conclude that the processors must prove that they paid as well as handed over the money before they will be able to collect. This problem is likely to prove a tough nut to crack. Who, in fact, did pay the processing taxes? Without thinking, one would answer that all such taxes are simply slapped on the retail prices of the products on which they are levied. It was the consumer, in other words, who paid the tax. The right answer, however, is not so simple. It all depends! The case of hogs illustrates the complication which can be answered only in this way. Packers, farmers, and housewives have all insisted that they have paid it. Only one out of the three, however, can be right at a given time.

When supplies of hogs are large, there is what is known as a "buyer's market." This condition held from November, 1933, when the tax started, till late January, 1934. During this period farmers shipped many hogs which the consumers would not have bought if th eprice had been high—that is to say, inclusive of tax. Therefore, we may say that the farmer-seller may have paid the tax. (Of course, the farmers got it back in bounty payments.) Beginning January, 1934, however, the elimination of the hogs in the summer-buying programs began to be felt. That is to say, the market changed from a buyer's to a sellers' market. We are still in that sellers' market. In the view of the AAA, in an opinion written in September, the tax in this period was "apparently paid by consumers."

This is by no means sure. Last Tuesday week I said that the farmer paid. During the shortage consumer resistance to price increases developed to such an extent that a clearly defined price "ceiling" was reached. The hog farmer, as a result, could not raise his price because the market could not absorb it. Thus the price paid by the consumers was not a natural price plus the tax, but a purely market price. One could say, in other words, that the farmer still absorbed the tax in the sellers' market.

This theory has been borne out by the behavior of the market since the AAA decision. Hog prices were $4.25 on March 1, 1933; $9.85 on the market day before the decision, and $9.95 yesterday. A better comparison is between weeks instead of days. Arrivals in the Chicago market now are bringing about 55 cents more than arrivals for the week before the tax was removed. This proves that to some extent the farmer was bearing the tax. For he is now able—the market still being a sellers' market—to get more for his product. As compared with the 55 cents increase, the tax was $2.25, the unit being a hundredweight.

We have not said a word here about the processors paying the processing tax. In some cases they might have done so. It seems clear, however, that in the case of hogs, as a general rule, they haven't. Certainly the yearly statements of the packing concerns do not show any hardship. For the year ended Oct. 26, the net income of Swift & Company rose from $11,602,156 to $17,651,452, an increase of over 50 per cent. This fortifies the conclusion that the packing business had not been bearing the millstone of the processing tax around its neck. A heavy burden of proof rests upon them, consequently, to prove their title to past collections. They are lucky to get the funds held in escrow. If they try to lay claim to old taxes, and the Supreme Court says that they are entitled to it, the result would be most unfair. I should imagine that the Government will try in some way to head off such recovery suits.

The fact that the farmer has in many cases been gaining nothing out of the processing taxes is an ironical commentary on those taxes. This writer has hitherto opposed the imposts on the simple ground that they are no different from taxes on necessities. If the argument can be sustained that in general the farmer has been paying them, the farmer will soon begin to ask what advantage he obtained out of his benefit payments.

Merger of Two of Largest Banks in Washington State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—United under the new name, Seattle-First National Bank, a consolidation has been effected which merges the Spokane and Eastern Trust Company of Spokane with the First National Bank of Seattle, headed by M. A. Arnold. This action joins two if the oldest and largest financial institutions in the State of Washington.

The merger brings under one management a total of 17 completely equipped banking offices in the State of Washington; nine offices are located in Seattle and one in each of the following cities: Spokane, Cheney, Mason City (Coulee Dam), Mount Vernon, Olympia, Raymond, Shelton and Sumner.

According to President Arnold the consolidated bank now has in excess of $123,522,000 in deposits, as of Dec. 31, 1935, with total resources of more than $135,828,000, making it the largest financial institution north of San Francisco and west of Minneapolis. Mr. Arnold has just been reappointed as a member of the federal advisory council of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Machine Tool Orders 88 P. C. Above 1934

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Jan. 16

THE National Machine Tool Builders' Association announced the industry received orders totaling approximately $94,000,000 in 1935, a gain of 88 per cent over the previous year.

The 1934 estimated total was $50,000,000.

Sales aggregating $89,260,966 were reported by 155 companies last year, the announcement said. The $94,000,000 volume is an estimate based upon data submitted by the reporting companies, the association explained.

"The industry is confident of continued rising demand for new machine tools during 1936," the announcement said.

Constitutional Test Of Federal Deposit Insurance Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—It became known yesterday that some banks had paid Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments under protest and a constitutional test of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act is forecast.

Eighteen New England banks had attached to their Jan. 15 payments the notation that the assessment was met under protest, according to an authoritative statement. Some middle western banks were said to have done likewise.

Officials of the FDIC said they had heard indirectly that some banks had intended to start a court battle, but there was nothing official.

All national banks and state banks that are members of the Federal Reserve are required by law to insure their deposits and pay assessments. FDIC officials said total amount of assessments annually from all banks ranged between $33,000,000 and $35,000,000.

Officials of the FDIC said they were not afraid of court action, for Congress could quickly correct any flaws which the Supreme Court might find.

December Cotton Exports Up Sharply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A substantial gain in cotton exports in December and for the last five months of 1935 is reported by the Commerce Department.

December, 1935, exports were 844,000 bales valued at $55,204,000 against 1,135,000 bales, valued at $74,165,000 in November and against 505,000 bales, valued at $34,511,000, in December, 1934.

For August to December, 1935, exports were 3,452,000 bales, valued at $222,183,000 against 2,399,000 bales valued at $165,005,000 in the same 1934 period.

Large shipments went to the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain, Poland, Belgium and the Netherlands; and smaller to Japan, Italy, China and Sweden in the 1935 five-month period.

Venezuela to Stimulate Domestic Rice Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Venezuela is planning to stimulate the domestic rice industry, according to the Commerce Department.

In a recent executive decree, the Government offered to build four rice mills and donate them to the associations of rice growers in the four districts of the Republic that produce the greatest quantities of rice during 1936.

In the Government decree, it was pointed out that Venezuela has vast tracts of land adapted for rice production, that large quantities of the grain were imported each year and that the diversification of crops would give greater solidity to the national agricultural production, the report states.

The four mills will be known as the "Rice Prize." The procedure for computing the production of competing districts is to be prescribed by the Ministry of Public Health, Agriculture and Animal Industry, it was stated.

Hosiery Shipments Show 10 P. C. Gain in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Demand for hosiery in November, 1935, continued well above the like month of 1934, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Total shipments for all types were 10,231,026 dozen pairs, or 10 per cent more than in November of 1934. For the first 11 months of 1935, shipments of all types of hosiery showed a gain of 7,406,864 dozen pairs, or almost 8 per cent, above the comparable period of 1934.

Philadelphia's Port Trade $124,161,000 Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 17—Philadelphia's port business in 1935 was $124,161,000 greater than in 1934, according to the report presented by David Tempest, statistician, to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and Its Navigable Tributaries.

The total business handled in the port during the year amounted to approximately 31,500,000 short tons, valued at about $1,000,000,000.

Newspaper Advertising Gains 5.7 P. C. in 1935

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Newspaper advertising for the year 1935 showed a gain of 5.7 per cent over 1934, Printers' Ink index announced.

December newspaper advertising increased 2.2 per cent over November, the index figure being 84.7 compared with 82.9 for the preceding month.

Filene Would Have Mass Prosperity As Business Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—American business and industry must find "a definite and understandable plan for mass prosperity" and surrender their "precious, traditional and sentimental attitude" toward new industrial problems in the opinion of Edward A. Filene, internationally known student of world affairs and retired Boston merchant. Refusing to face this "rugged realism," they must decide whether they prefer the Townsend plan, inflation or other experiments they know not of, Mr. Filene declared in an address at the annual convention of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute at the New Yorker Hotel here last night.

A "definite and understandable plan for mass prosperity happens to be "the very bone of contention between business and the New Deal," Mr. Filene held.

"Openly, of course, we may merely attack certain measures and certain methods of administration," he said, "but underneath all these criticisms is our fundamental objection to any organized economic planning for the purpose of getting sufficient buying power into the hands of the American masses."

Solution—More Buying Power

It is only through restoring this buying power that the situation can be met and the nation face changed conditions, Mr. Filene declared, since "world conditions are such that the only market which can now possibly be adequate for our business needs can come only from greatly increased buying on the part of the American masses who cannot engage in such buying unless they have greatly increased buying power."

Stressing that he was addressing only those persons who want lasting prosperity for American business generally, Mr. Filene declared that, if business men really want this and were willing to pay the price, there was no reason why they could not get it.

"We can produce it; we can command it," he said. "We can have any degree of prosperity we want up to our full American capacity to produce, and then, instead of having to slump again into depression, we can increase our capacity to produce and keep the level of prosperity going steadily up and up . . . We do not need to worry about the next election. We can, if we wish, fix everything before the next election so that no elected Administration would think of disturbing the setup. As things are now, we have a right to worry, for the Administration is pulling one way and organized business is pulling another.

Mr. Filene held that popular sentiment reflected in straw votes on the Roosevelt Administration should not be interpreted as indicating that the American people were coming around to the New Deal opposition point of view. Especially was the Literary Digest poll "not an expression of preference between the Roosevelt position and the position of our business organizations," he declared; neither was it "an expression of preference between the New Deal and the Old Deal."

Warns of Townsendism

He saw these voters listening to the Coughlin radio addresses and the Townsend Plan publicity and as "feeling that they can't wait for the slower and more moderate new-deal program to provide buying power" for them and security for the aged. Nowhere did he see "any swing whatever in the direction of the acts and policies, the aims and objects of our organized business groups."

"If all that American business wants is to stop Roosevelt," he continued, "business might conceivably do it by indorsing the Townsend Plan and promising wholesale inflation; but business, I am sure, does not want to pay any such price for stopping Roosevelt, and stopping Roosevelt isn't all that business wants. Business wants prosperity. If stopping Roosevelt were the price of prosperity, with inflation and the Townsend Plan the price of stopping Roosevelt, we surely would be in a dilemma. . . .

"Organized business believes that the masses would live better if business were permitted to go its unrestrained way. It might be noted, in reply, that business was permitted to go its unrestrained way, and it all ended in depression, nation-wide unemployment and poverty in the midst of plenty. Even assume that business is right, . . . we couldn't get anywhere in this situation by telling the masses to let us alone and we'll fix everything so they will all have work and be eating again within a few years. We've simply got to come through with something stronger than that. . . .

Wants Definite Plan

"It must be a definite and understandable plan for mass prosperity."

This, Mr. Filene held, would be found in restoration of the buying power. A way must be found to do this, he declared.

"I believe in this business system," he said. "I believe it is the best of all possible systems as long as we can make it work, but the only way we can possibly continue it and continue to make profits for ourselves is through selling a greater share of greater and ever greater total production to the masses of our own people, and to do that someone must see that they have larger and larger incomes. Shall we undertake that task or shall we leave it to the Government and even refuse to co-operate? And by refusing to co-operate, shall we continue to drive the masses into those desperate mass movements, motivated not by economic understanding, but by a sense of injuries endured?"

Failure to understand this, Mr. Filene declared, would "create such discontent" that "our masses will tear down the whole system."

"Whether they will do this unintentionally through such schemes as the Townsend Plan, plus inflation, or intentionally through Socialism or Communism, it is too early to say," he added.

Industrial Activity Well Above Year Ago

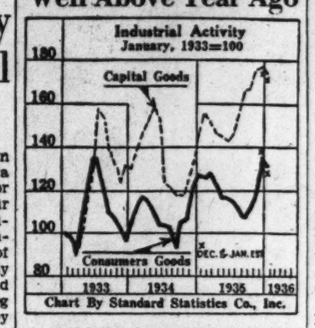

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PRESENT indications are that industrial production in January will be well maintained as compared with December, but after correction for seasonal factors, a moderate decline will be witnessed.

The new year starts with activity in both capital goods and consumers' goods lines above the level of a year earlier.

Regulatory Policies Of the New Deal Are Denounced by Sibley

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—Denouncing what he termed "regulatory policies" and "economic experiments" of the Administration, Harper Sibley, Rochester capitalist and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said that the "stage appears to be set for recovery—if recovery is permitted."

Mr. Sibley addressed a luncheon meeting of the City Club.

In part, his address was a rebuttal to the speech made before the group last week by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes. Mr. Ickes assailed "big business" for its opposition to the Administration and its capitalistic feudalism.

"Business," said Mr. Sibley, "is not a special group or a separate class, but is a form of activity in which everyone has his participation. . . ."

Declaring that before the processes of recovery can operate freely, certain problems must be recognized, he enumerated Administration policies. They are:

1. Excessive public spending, leading to unbalanced budgets and the possibility of increased taxation.
2. Prolongation of economic experiments to meet emergency conditions or to afford a standard of measurement for future governmental regulation.
3. Uncertainties attending the administration of regulatory laws by bureaus and other governmental agencies.
4. Monetary instability.
5. Governmental competition with private enterprise.

Paris Motor Traffic Has Decline in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—During the last five years, motor vehicle traffic in Paris has been declining, according to the Commerce Department.

According to statistics recently compiled by the Prefect of Police, there are approximately 350,000 automobiles circulating in Paris, of which 280,000 are private passenger cars. In the whole of France, there are 1,900,000 cars in circulation.

Paris motor traffic reached its maximum in 1931, the report points out, declined in 1933 and 1934 by approximately 9 per cent and showed a further recession in 1935.

It is interesting to note, the report states, that the density of traffic at the principal points in Paris has hardly varied during the last eight years, but has only become decentralized.

Rosenbaums Ousted By Chicago Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 17—The Chicago Board of Trade has expelled Emanuel F. Rosenbaum and suspended Edwin S. Rosenbaum for five years as well as terminated corporate privileges enjoyed on the exchange by the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation.

This action by the board is an outgrowth of the corporation's application for reorganization under the revised Federal Bankruptcy Act. The board fixed the penalties last Oct. 25 but their execution was withheld pending disposition of an injunction which the Rosenbaum Corporation obtained against the exchange.

Slight Rise in Retail Food Price Is Reported

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—A slight increase in retail food prices the two weeks ended Dec. 31 was reported by the Labor Department.

Prices in general increased to 82.5 per cent of their 1923-25 average, from 82.0 per cent in the previous two weeks. During the like period of 1934, prices were 74.5 per cent of their 1923-25 average.

Meat went up 1.2 per cent. Pork chops and roasting chickens led the meat items with an advance of 2.7 per cent each.

Institute Asserts AAA No Factor In Farm Income Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—To credit the Agricultural Adjustment Act with the expansion in farmers' income which took place between 1933 and the end of 1935 is fallacious, stated the Alexander Hamilton Institute. As a matter of fact, says the service, the invalidation of the AAA has removed one obstacle to economic recovery.

The AAA was passed in May, 1933. Including benefit payments, the farmers' cash income rose from the depression's low of $4,328,000,000 in 1932 to $5,117,000,000 in 1933, to $6,387,000,000 in 1934 and to around $6,900,000,000 in 1935, says the institute. This expansion would have taken place under any circumstances, is the assertion, as the result of natural recovery forces. "There is no question," says the service, "that such forces were functioning in view of the improvement which occurred in other countries and in view of the evidence afforded by many factors that the deflationary forces in the United States had run their course in 1932.

"History testifies to the fact that recovery such as the current one is always a sequel to a deflationary movement. It is thus apparent that the Agricultural Adjustment Act had little if anything to do with the expansion of farm income. Consequently it may be expected that the invalidation of the Act will have no effect on the future course of farm income.

"The stoppage of benefit payments to the farmers will not curtail farm income since these payments did not provide the farmers with any greater income than they would have otherwise received. Inasmuch as the benefit payments were derived from processing taxes on farm products, the prices which the farmers received tended to be reduced by the amount of the taxes. In other words, the farmers received part of the price from marketings and part from the Government instead of the full price from marketings as would have been the case without Government interference.

"While the Agricultural Adjustment Act had practically no effect on the size of farm income it did tend to alter the composition of farm income. By the restriction of production, higher prices than those which otherwise would have been received were substituted for full output. Since the price level of farm products is reflected in the price level of manufactured goods, the prices of manufactured goods rose to a higher level than that which would have prevailed if farm income had been the result of a larger output at a lower price level.

"It is thus apparent that the only important effect of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was to depress the farmers' purchasing power and, in so doing, to retard general economic recovery. Consequently, the Supreme Court's decision, declaring the AAA unconstitutional, will not be detrimental to the farmers, but, on the contrary, will serve to make for better agricultural conditions and, in turn, for greater progress toward a complete revival of general business."

Argentine Cotton Acreages Up 29 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Cotton acreage increased about 29 per cent in Argentina this season and totaled 909,000 acres compared with 707,000 acres in 1934-35, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It is anticipated that there may be some difficulty in handling the crop on this expanded acreage because of the short labor supply. Growing conditions in the Chaco Territory, the main producing region, have been favorable and the crop there is in good condition. Planting was completed early in December. Harvesting usually begins late in May.

The Argentine cotton crop last season (1934-35) was 295,400 bales of 478 pounds each, according to the official estimate just released. In 1933-34 the crop was 200,000 bales.

Hope to Stop Industrial Plant Exodus From N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—A survey is on in the metropolitan area to determine the action necessary to stop the exodus of manufacturing plants from New York and to return those which have already left this city, it was announced by Frank J. Taylor, comptroller. Mr. Taylor has placed Charles E. Murphy, well-known lawyer who was one-time president of the Advertsing Club of New York, in charge of the inquiry.

Many industries which have left New York City because of labor difficulties, taxation and realty problems have discovered that they were face to face with the same situation in their new homes, Mr Murphy said. Many of them regretted they have moved, which gives Mr. Taylor and Mr. Murphy hope that they may be induced to return here.

The survey, Mr. Murphy added, will cover the extent of industrial removal, the causes and methods of preventing further removals and the steps which may be taken to bring those which have moved away back here.

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Tufts Quintet Is One of Best In New England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 17—This season's varsity basketball team at Tufts College is rated as one of the outstanding college cage quintets in this section of New England. Coach Arthur M. Cochran has assembled a well-balanced team of veterans and sophomores that to date has won three games and lost only two. The sophomore and junior class material, especially, makes Tufts' future outlook bright.

The Jumbo five is captained by Israel Harris '36, a smart all-around floor man who specializes at the forward position. Alternating at the left and right forward posts in the five games played, Harris has scored 32 points—13 floor baskets and six from the foul line.

A Sophomore Star

His running mate is a sophomore sensation, Anthony A. Wojciechowski. In the last three games, playing a forward position opposite Harris, this young star has piled up the astonishing total of 47 points to lead his team in scoring.

Playing at center in the opening game against Brown, which the Jumbos lost, 45 to 34, Wojciechowski failed to find the basket as he was used only as a substitute. He was also a reserve center in the second Jumbo game, but this time managed to sink a floor basket. Shifted to forward in the next three games, however, he hit his stride.

Apparently improving with each game, Wojciechowski promises to make history before he has turned in his cage uniform at Tufts.

Cochran's regular center is another veteran, Anthony F. Radvilas '36. Like his captain, Radvilas is dependable and steady out on the floor. In the five games to date he has accounted for 13 baskets and eight goals from the foul line, a total of 34 points.

Cochran has been working three guards more or less regularly and one is a sophomore and the other two junior classmen. Albin A. Galuszka '38, the sophomore, has alternated at both guard posts and in the five contests played has scored 27 points. He, like Wojciechowski, is showing improvement daily. The other guards are Roger S. Keith '37, a football star, and Lewis A. Kyrios '37. The former has scored three points and the latter, nine.

Reserve guards available are Robert B. Boyd '37, Bennie Collier '38, Robert J. Kerr '38 and Charles Van Ummersen '37. These players have not seen much service to date because of the ability of the regulars.

Spath Heads Reserves

Antone J. Spath '37 heads the reserve forwards. He has played the right and left positions and accounted for 15 points. Charles M. Ross '38, Leighton G. Harris '37 and Thomas D. Tervo '36 are also available for forward duty. John A. Boyd '37, Robert Boyd's brother, fills in as reserve center.

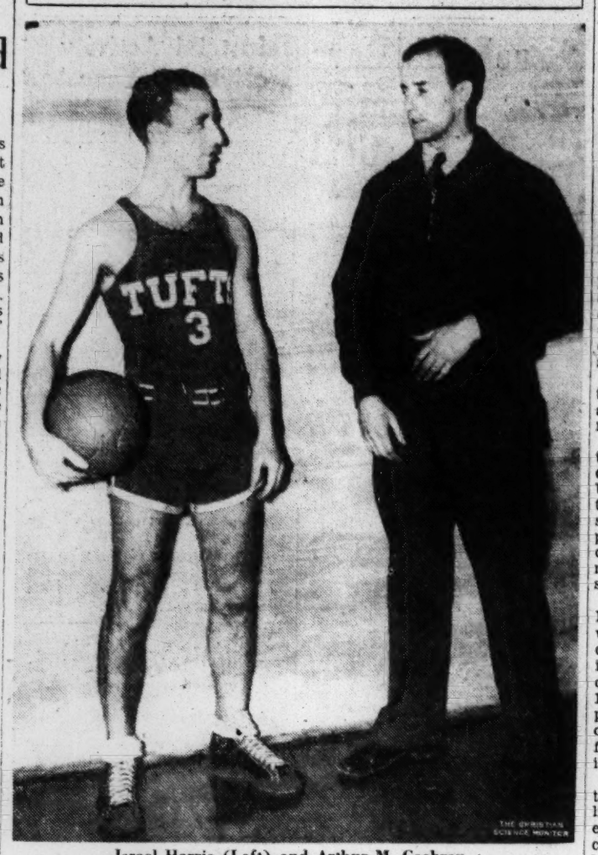
After dropping their season's opener to Brown University at Medford, Dec. 14, the Jumbos won a close battle Dec. 19 with Middlebury College, 28 to 27. Keith's floor basket and foul toss in the closing minutes of play decided this game. Cochran's boys won their second contest at Providence on Jan. 8, beating Brown by 38 to 29. Wojciechowski scored 17 points.

Three nights later the Jumbos staged a great battle with the Harvard cagers, but at the final whistle were one point behind, 36 to 35. Last Tuesday evening Tufts put on a second-half rally that defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 39 to 30, at Medford. Wojciechowski shot eight floor baskets in this game, thereby accounting for 16 of his team's points.

The next encounter on the Tufts' schedule is tomorrow evening against Springfield College. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Jan. 18, Springfield.
Feb. 8 Williams; 12, Y. M. C. A. of Mexico City; 14, Boston University; 19, Rhode Island State at Kingston; 22, Vermont; 26, Worcester Polytechnic; 29, Northeastern.
March 4, Massachusetts State; 7, New Hampshire at Durham.

Two Jumbo Leaders



Israel Harris (Left) and Arthur M. Cochran
Captain and Coach of the Tufts Varsity Basketball Team That Has Won Three Games and Lost Only Two at This Point in the Cage Season

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Meets Powerful Providence Boys' Club Swimmers

ONE of the outstanding dual swimming meets ever held in Greater Boston is booked for the Harvard Indoor Pool tomorrow afternoon, when the Crimson varsity swims the strong Providence Boys' Club team at 4:30. The match is the feature of a doubleheader, the Harvard freshmen swimming the Boston Boys' Club team at 3 o'clock. The meet is open to the public.

The Providence Boys' Club team, with holders of four world records and with four probable Olympic team members in its make-up, is as powerful an opponent as Harvard will meet this season. The Crimson, furthermore, unbeaten in dual competition in the Harvard pool in the last six years except by Yale, is facing a defeat from the Providence team. Headed by Mathew Chrostowski and John Higgins, two of America's outstanding swimmers, Providence is expected to be so strong that the relay will decide the meet.

Harvard, with the strongest swimming team ever to represent the university, is conceded to have the best chance of any college team in years of snapping the amazing Yale winning streak, which now has run 13 years, Yale last being defeated in dual competition by Princeton in 1923. Coach Harold Ulen welcomes the opportunity to put his Crimson swimmers against the outstanding Providence stars with the hope that the experience and the competition would aid in their development.

* * *

Hold Many Records—Members of the Providence Boys' Club team hold 21 Amateur Athletic Union championships, four national championships, 11 New England senior titles, two Rhode Island state championships, and four New England junior championships are held by the brilliant Providence team which includes among its stars, Chrostowski, Higgins, Harold Stanhope, Matthew Soltysiak, George Patrick, Ray Lacombe and Eddie Wilde.

* * *

Mrs. Howe Beats Mrs. Wightman—In a hard-fought and thrilling semifinal round match played this morning at the Harvard Club of Boston, Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr. of Weston, defending her Massachusetts squash racquets championship, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, at 16—14, 17—15, 18—15. Mrs. Wightman led at 10—2 in the second game, but Mrs. Howe proved too good.

Mrs. Howe plays Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, former state and national champion, tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the final round.

Miss Sears, who is the nonplaying captain of the United States Wolfe-Noel Cup, which will play in England soon, yesterday reached the final round by defeating Anna Dickson of Weston, 15—5, 15—9, 15—1.

* * *

Basketball at Harvard—Harvard's varsity basketball team will play Princeton at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street tomorrow night in the second home Eastern Intercollegiate League game of the Crimson season.

Harvard and Pennsylvania played a thrilling league game on Monday night on the Harvard court, Penn winning 26 to 24 in the last minute of play. Harvard's great second half play in that game in which after trailing 11 to 3 at the half they outplayed Pennsylvania through most of the second half, lent confidence to Coach Wesley Fesler's Crimson players and Harvard hopes for its first league victory of the season against the Tigers.

Princeton brings to Cambridge a team which is captained by Hugh MacMillan, star varsity end of the unfeefeated Princeton football team last fall. MacMillan was a regular guard a year ago and played against Harvard in both league games, which ended in almost identical scores, Princeton wining 25 to 18 in Cambridge and 27 to 18 at Princeton.

* * *

Flash Hollett in Hub Today—The new Boston defense player, Bill (Flash) Hollett, purchased at a fancy price from the Toronto Maple Leafs, arrived in the Hub today, and Weston Adams and Art Ross watched him in his first practice session with the Cubs at the Arena this afternoon. The youngster was a sensation playing for the Leafs a year ago, and has the makings of a super star.

Hollett will make his first Boston start tomorrow night playing a defense position for the Cubs. Bert McInenly will partner Hollett on the starting defense in the important game with the Providence Reds tomorrow night in the Boston Garden. Percy Jackson, after a week's rest, will be back in the Boston goal. Bob McCully has been recalled by the Cubs from New Haven, and he and Harold Johnson will play the alternate defense. Jack Portland will be out of the game, and his absence necessitated a hurry call for McCully to report back to the Boston team.

* * *

Bruins on the Road—While the Cubs and Reds are battling at the Garden, the Bruins will be in Toronto. If Toronto fans see a duplication of the extraordinary 4-to-1 game played here Tuesday, before the greatest crowd that has seen a Boston game since 1929, they will see hockey at its best.

Bruins move on to Chicago after the Toronto game and play the Hawks there on Sunday. Bruins have won once and lost twice to the Hawks this year, their last meeting on Boston ice resulting in an impressive 2-to-0 Boston victory.

The Boston team will return to the Hub for a Tuesday night game with Montreal Maroons, when another huge crowd is expected to watch one of the most rugged battles of the season.

* * *

"Play Ball" a Hit—"Play Ball," the famous big-league baseball film sponsored by the American League, made its first official showing in the United States last night at the annual get-together of the Cambridge American Legion at the legion headquarters in Central Square, Cambridge. The latest film is a "talkie" and is easily the best produced by the big leaguers. The first screening of this picture was made possible by Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, who was the leading speaker of the evening.

* * *

Quinn Picks Pheil Hotel—President Bob Quinn of the Boston Nationals yesterday announced that his club will put up at the Pheil Hotel while going through their duties of spring training at St. Petersburg, Fla. For years the team has stopped at the West Coast Inn.

Incidentally, the club officially became the National League Baseball Club of Boston, Inc., yesterday, when the reorganization matters were concluded.

* * *

Glidden Wins First Match—Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, runnerup to E. Rotan Saigeant, also of Harvard, opened his campaign for the Massachusetts squash racquets championship yesterday, beating F. I. Carpenter, 15—14, 15—8, 15—7.

A. M. Sonnabend, member of the Boston Lockett Trophy team, defeated Henry Porter, 15—7, 15—11, 15—10, while Warren Delano won a five-game battle from R. Loftus and W. C. Bowditch defeated J. Reuter, 3 to 0.

* * *

Here and There—The Boston Maroons came from behind to win last night from the Shawmut Indians, 5 to 4, and also capture the first-half championship of the Commercial Amateur Hockey League. . . This game and three others were played before the largest crowd of the season—2500—in the Boston Arena. . . The other games resulted as follows: Owls H. C. 5, Monitor A. C. 1; Jackson-Curtis 7, Clarendon H. C. 1, and Spaulding Moss 3, Globe H. C. 2 . . . H. C. Clark, Boston racquets player, lost both his singles and doubles matches in the Canadian tourney at Montreal yesterday . . . The Tilden-O'Brien troupe of tennis players have been invited to a tea at the Badminton and Tennis Club, Hemenway and Norway Streets, Sunday afternoon . . . Those attending the "farewell-to-Tilden" luncheon on Monday in the Hotel Bradford include Mrs. George W. Wightman, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, who was Mrs. E. B. Arnold's teammate of the winning United States Wightman Cup team last summer; Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Henry R. Guild, Longwood Cricket Club's retiring president; Irvine C. Wright, incoming president, and A. Nicholas Reggio, new vice-president.

'Big Four' in Semifinals

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The big four of squash tennis, Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, and Rowland B. Haines, Edward G. McLaughlin and Frank R. Hanson Jr., all of Columbia University Club, swept into the semifinal round of the Clyde Martin invitation tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, and will meet this evening in the semifinals, in that order. This is slightly unusual, as Wolf and Haines have met in the finals in several of them.

American Olympics Tie

RICHMOND, Eng., Jan. 17 (AP)—The American Olympic hockey team played a 5-to-5 tie with the Richmond Hawks last night in its third exhibition game in England. The play was fast throughout the game with the Hawks putting on a whirlwind finish to tie the score after trailing by two goals in the last period. Gordon Smith, a winger from Boston, scored two of the Americans' goals. Paul Rowe, Fred Kammer and Frank Shaughnessy each tallied once.

New Grid Coach at Tulsa

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Elmer C. Henderson will be replaced next year as head football coach at the University of Tulsa. The appointment of Chet Benefiel, now freshman mentor, was announced by the board of trustees yesterday. Henderson has been a coach twenty-five years, the last eleven at Tulsa.

Radical Changes Are Proposed In Football Rules

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Football will become an easier game to understand and a harder one to score if the proposals of the eastern association of football officials are adopted by the rules committee.

Radical changes in the scoring system and clarification and simplification of some of the lesser rules were the high lights of the dozen proposals from experienced arbiters sent to Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh, chairman of the national rules committee, by William R. Crowley of New York, president of the association.

Crowley advocated the return of the goal posts to the goal lines and adoption of a system of prompt announcements on all rulings.

The scoring proposal is similar to that proposed several years ago by Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, Temple University coach. The changes are that the point after touchdown should be eliminated and instead a point should be given for each first down. In case of a tie, a five-minute period would be added to settle the issue.

Another proposal by Tommy Hughitt of Buffalo and relayed without Crowley's approval concerned a change in the penalty for interference with a forward pass receiver. Hughitt proposed a straight 15-yard penalty, measured from the point of the preceding down, instead of the award of the ball to the offended team at the place where the interference occurred.

Other proposals were: Bringing the ball in 15 yards from the sidelines, instead of 10, after it goes out; eliminating the chance for a fair catch of a kicked ball after it has been touched by a defensive player; a five-yard penalty for touching a kicked ball by a player on the kicking side before it has been touched by a receiving player, and eliminaton of the rule requiring substitutes to report at the start of the second half.

Champions Retain Junior Sabre Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The team of the Salle d'Armes Vince, with two members of its last year team competing, retained the United States junior sabre team title last evening at the New York Athletic Club. S. Thompson Stewart Jr., and Julio Cerra were those who helped win it last year, while Cornel Wilde replaced Joseph E. Barmack.

The other finalist was New York Athletic Club, which was represented by John Marson, James W. Hutchinson and Bernardo de la Guardia. The final score was 5 to 3.

Nine teams competed, making one first-round match necessary. In this, College of the City of New York defeated the second team of New York University, 5 to 3. In the second round, Salle de Vince defeated the first team of New York University, 5 to 0, Saltus Fencing Club defeated Columbia University, 5 to 3, New York Athletic Club defeated City College, 5 to 0, and University Fencers Club took the odd match from The Fencers Club, 5 to 4.

In the semifinals, Salle de Vince disposed of Saltus Club, 5 to 2, and New York Athletic Club defeated University Fencers, 5 to 1.

Carson Cooper Handles Rochester Hockey Team

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—John D. Chick, president of the International Hockey League, announced last night that the league had taken over the franchise of the Rochester Cardinals and appointed a new manager. Chick said financial difficulties encountered by the Flower City Winter Sports, Inc., which had operated the Rochester club, prompted the league's action in a meeting of owners here last night.

Mickey Roach, who has been managing the Cardinals, was not with the club as it met Detroit's Olympics here. Carson Cooper, former major leaguer, and now a scout for the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, was named manager. Chick said that for a few days, at least, Rochester would be operated by the league. He indicated some arrangement might be worked out in which new owners would take charge.

Cooper, before becoming a major league scout, managed the Detroit Olympics and was a star for several years in the National League. Rochester has won but four games in 21 starts in its first season in the International League.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	14	2	10	90	73	30
London	12	2	9	58	53	26
Buffalo	11	3	8	48	46	25
Rochester	4	1	17	48	74	9

Western Division

Detroit	15	3	8	84	57	33
Cleveland	13	2	8	74	70	28
Pittsburgh	10	1	14	79	94	21
Windsor	6	6	11	47	61	18

Results Jan. 16

Detroit 5, Rochester 1.
Pittsburgh 1, Syracuse 0.

Goodwin in Semifinals

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., defeated Harvey W. Shaffer, Westbury, L. I., polo player, 3 and 2, yesterday, to enter the semifinals of the twenty-fifth annual Lake Worth amateur golf tournament. Earning a chance to meet Goodwin today, Albert Johnson of West Palm Beach defeated B. S. Cunningham of Green Farms, Conn., 4 and 3. In the lower bracket, W. B. Langford of Chicago eliminated Allan K. Wylie, tennis professional of Winnetka, Ill., 2 and 1, while Truman Lidsey of West Palm Beach defeated J. E. McAuliffe of New York, 2 up.

Question Shaefer's Status

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The possibility that Karl Shaefer of Austria, Olympic figure skating champion in 1932 had jeopardized his amateur standing was under investigation yesterday by officials of the Amateur Skating Union and the American Olympic Committee. An advertisement in a sporting goods publication showed a picture of Shaefer and offered the Karl Shaefer skate.

Tomkinson Wins Ski Jump

MUERREN, Switz., Jan. 17 (AP)—J. A. Tomkinson of Oxford today won the opening event of the men's division of the international students' ski championships, capturing the 500-meter descent, first class, in 2m. 42 2-5s. Victor Streiff of Zurich won the second-class event in 2m. 48 2-5s. Lucie Durand of Geneva won the women's race in 2m. 53 2-5s.

Red Sox President Is Building For Baseball Future

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—Thomas A. Yawkey estimated yesterday he had spent $3,000,000 on his Boston Red Sox, but balked at setting them up as a preseason American League pennant hope.

Instead, he said he was "hoping for the best" this year, and building for the future, believing that ultimately he will own a great baseball team.

"I know a lot of people are conceding Boston the pennant now," he said, "but it's too early in the year to concede anybody anything. We won't have an outstanding club such as the Yankees or the Athletics in their great years, but with veterans to steady our younger players, and with gradually improving teamwork, I think within a few years we'll have a team as good as those Yankee and Athletic powerhouses."

The Boston owner, here to attend a preview of the American League's baseball movie "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," said he has tightened the purse strings and if the Sox acquire any additional talent, it will be through trades.

The problem of constructing a team combination from the large squad, augmented by the purchase from the Athletics of Jimmy Foxx, Eric McNair, Johnny Marcum and Roger Cramer in the biggest deal of the 1935 post-season swapping, isn't concerning the owner.

Asked what will be done with the new stars and some of the old, Yawkey laughingly said "That's for Cronin to figure out. He has the ball players. Now he'll have to figure out what to do with them."

Alumni to Decide On Cornell Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Cornell University athletic officials, seeking to satisfy demands for winning football teams, have placed the pressure of retaining Coach Gil Dobie in the hands of the alumni.

A dinner was tendered last night to James Lynah, former captain of industry who has taken over the reins as director of athletics under Cornell's new system.

Any sentiment regarding the sad seer of the big red teams, however, had to be gathered at the tables where knots of the men who studied above Cayuga's waters freely expressed their views.

Lynah has been in contact with various groups of alumni in an attempt to seek out mass opinion to guide him in his decision on Dobie. If the scales have shown any balance one way or the other, his listeners got no hint of it last night.

Neither Lynah nor the other speakers mentioned the name of the coach. Lynah came closest to it when he said:

"So far as I am concerned, we shall have at Cornell in all coaching positions men of strong character and inspirational qualities who will build into the men under them something that is going to last with them into the rest of their lives."

In the impromptu groups, however, many alumni were outspoken in their opposition to Dobie, while others blamed his lack of success on poor football material. Cornell failed to win a game last season.

Skillman Is Defending His Pro Squash Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17—John L. Skillman, Yale squash racquets instructor and winner of the United States professional squash championship last year, yesterday began the defense of his title at the Penn A. C., defeating Vic Kraeman of the University Club of Cleveland, 15—9, 15—7, 15—7.

The only upset of the day occurred when Al Ramsey, another Clevelander, eliminated one of the eight seeded players, Tom Iannicelli of the Sussex Club of Newark, 15—10, 17—14, 14—16, 9—15, 15—8.

John L. (Jack) Summers of Massachusetts Technology, former national champion, won two matches yesterday, defeating, in turn, H. S. McGrath, Rye, N. Y., 15—7, 15—13, 8—15, 15—7, and Louis A. Volpe, Lake Forest, Ill., 12—15, 15—9, 12—15, 15—5, 15—8.

Other winners yesterday included James Reid of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; John Tulley, Philadelphia Country Club; Dan Martella, Wilmington Country Club; Walter Kinsella, Fraternity House, New York; Ben Pope, Pittsburgh; James Doherty, Merion; Ole Svenson, Detroit; Lester Cummings, New York, and Harry Conlon, Buffalo.

Dixie Tennis Tourney In the Quarterfinals

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—The best of the annual Dixie tennis tournament contestants were paired in the quarterfinals today.

Opposing the top-seeded star, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., Atlanta, is young Gardner Mulloy, Miami.

Charles Harris, West Palm Beach, winner last week in the Miami Biltmore tournament, faces a test in John McDiarmid, University of Chicago student.

Trouble also loomed for Hal Surface, Kansas City, in a set to with Martyn Buxby, Miami

Seeking to continue the pace which so far this winter has carried him to upset victories over Wilmer Allison and Grant, Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., takes the court against Weston Painter of Minneapolis.

Whitehead Wins at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—To his 1935 series of tournament triumphs, Charles Whitehead, South River, N. J., golfer, yesterday added victory in the Miami midwinter amateur classic. Whitehead, who capped last year's campaign by winning the national tournament of club champions at St. Augustine, Fla., defeated William Katz, Newark, N. J., 8 and 7 yesterday.

U. S. Team Goes to St. Moritz

GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Jan. 17 (AP)—American Olympic bobsleighers, finding the Olympic course still under construction, departed today for St. Moritz, Switz., for practice. The sledders were not permitted to pay their Swiss fares in German registered marks, and having no other type of currency in the team funds, the men were forced to dig into their own pockets for their expenses. The American bobbers and skiers are the most popular of any delegation here.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 5, Kansas City 3.
Wichita 2, Oklahoma City 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

American Yachting in 1936

IT IS still a far cry to the opening of the American yachting season of 1936, but the big clubs are holding their annual meetings, electing officers for the current year, and putting things in shape for what promises to be a very active year in United States waters. It will be another season without an America's Cup race; but other fixtures have been and are being arranged which should give yachtsmen plenty of international as well as local racing. With a cup challenge expected for the season of 1937, it seems pretty certain that there will be more activity among the Class J yachts than was the case last year.

Return of the Yankee

In this connection, it is indeed pleasing to note that Yankee, owned by Commodore Gerard B. Lambert of the Eastern Yacht Club, will return to the United States this coming spring after having spent a season in racing in European waters. Commodore Lambert is one of the most popular yachtsmen in the world, and by racing Yankee in British waters he did much to strengthen the friendship between American and British yachtsmen. The Eastern Y. C. head and his Class J yacht were missed in their home waters, and their return will be sure to receive the acclaim of Uncle Sam's corinthians.

Wide World
Frederick H. Prince

Trio Expected to Renew Rivalry

While no announcement has been made as yet, it is expected that the return of the Yankee will result in that trio of famous cup yacht racers—Yankee, Rainbow and Weetamoe—renewing their three-cornered rivalry which was such a popular feature of the American season of 1934. Harold S. Vanderbilt did not have his successful defender of 1934 in commission last year, and the same was true in the case of Frederick H. Prince of Boston and his Weetamoe; but with Yankee back and visions of a challenge for 1937 in the offing, it cannot be believed that the New York and Boston yachtsmen will not put their boats overboard next summer.

* * *

Back to the Gridiron Game

It isn't just the right time for college football; but the recent doings on the part of Harvard have brought the great fall sport onto the pages of the newspapers of the country. In the first place, the Crimson gave out its coaching staff for 1936, and there were one or two changes in it, some, no doubt, with a view to improving it, while others might be due to the fact that the 1935 incumbents had decided to give up their posts. The most important features were the signing of young Howard O'Dell and the moving up from the freshmen to the varsity of Neil Stahley. O'Dell has been assistant to Jock Sutherland at University of Pittsburgh during the past two years, and he is expected to take the backfield candidates in hand with a view to improve that department of play over its 1935 showing. Stahley will be Head Coach Harlow's right bower and general utility man. This new lineup shows marked possibilities.

Inaugurates Chicago Series

Announcement that Harvard will meet Chicago in home-and-home games in 1937 and 1938 is being received well on all hands. It is the first time these two colleges have booked football games against each other, and, as connections between the universities, in other lines are quite close, it is expected that their gridiron relations will be most satisfactory. There is a large Harvard following in Chicago, so that these two games should be successful from every point of view.

Hockey Notes

By a Staff Writer

HOCKEY writers of Boston are good to the game. Reams of stuff have been written concerning the purchase of Bill "Flash" Hollett, and if that young man lives up to the space he rated, he will have to be good. That reported price of $16,000 is ridiculous, to say the least. The youngster has served only one full season in major league hockey and, while he did very well, he has far to go yet to prove himself.

* * *

Rangers finally did dig down into the Philly Rambler roster list for help in their present straitened circumstances. Phil Watson, shifty forward of the Can-Am team, was drafted by the major-league club to help out. He played against the Toronto Maple Leafs last night at New York.

* * *

Seldom has the penalty shot been so important as in the game between Rangers and Toronto last night. Bert Connolly was Manager Lester Patrick's selection to make the try, and the spare winger wound up and beat the veteran George Hainsworth in the Leaf net for the only goal of the game.

* * *

Maple Leafs now have gone five successive games without victory. That is the poorest record of successive games for Toronto in five years, and most certainly is not pleasing to Manager J. Conn Smythe. Perhaps his own intereference with the running of the team during games is not so good. At Boston, he personally berated players making mistakes and often told Dick Irvin, coach, what to do. Too many bosses.

* * *

Canadiens seem to be either very, very good, or very, very bad. They had one stretch of going 11 games without a victory. Then they turned around and won four and tied two in eight games. In five games with Americans the Montreal Frenchmen have won three and lost two. They won by scores of 6—0, 2—1 and 1—0 and lost by 5—1 and 8—3.

Ernie Nevers Selected Lafayette Grid Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Jan. 17—Ernie Nevers '26, Stanford University football, baseball and track star during 1922-26, has been selected to succeed G. Herbert McCracken as football coach at Lafayette College according to an announcement from Henry W. Clark, athletic director. After graduation he played professional football and baseball.

The past three years he has been assistant to Tiny Thornhill with the Stanford eleven. He will take charge at Lafayette early in March at the start of spring practice. No action has been taken as yet in regard to assistant coaches, but it is understood that Charles Soleau, formerly of Colgate, will remain in charge of the freshmen. The varsity schedule:

Sept. 26—Muhlenberg at Allentown, Penna.
Oct. 3—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 10—Gettysburg; 17—Dickinson; 24—Colgate at Hamilton; 31—New York University at Yankee Stadium.
Nov. 7—Washington and Jefferson; 14—Moravian; 21—Lehigh.

Mrs. Lamme, Anne Page Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., member of the United States team to play in England soon, yesterday advanced to the semifinal round of the women's Pennsylvania state squash racquets championship at the Philadelphia Country Club. Mrs. Lamme was at the top of her game and won from Elizabeth Pearson of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—9, 15—3. Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, who will meet Mrs. Lamme in the round of four, yesterday beat Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—8, 10—15, 15—10, 15—10. Anne Page of Merion, another member of the international team and defending champion in this tourney, defeated Edith Hahs, 15—12, 15—13, 15—11. Mrs. C. C. Madeira of Merion, filled the other bracket when she defeated Virginia Vanderbeck in five games, 13—15, 15—9, 15—17, 15—13, 15—6.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	11	6	6	53	41	28
Rangers	11	5	10	49	56	27
Chicago	11	2	10	43	39	24
Boston	10	3	10	42	34	23

Canadian Division

Montreal	10	4	10	47	52	24
Toronto	10	3	9	62	57	23
Americans	8	3	12	54	56	21
Canadiens	8	6	11	46	60	20

Results Jan 16

Americans 8, Canadiens 3
Rangers 1, Toronto 0
Chicago 4, Detroit 1.

College Basketball Results

Butler 43, Wabash 30.
Dartmouth 36, Colgate 33.
East Stroudsburg 41, Trenton S. T. 35.
Geneva 46, Bethany 31.
Springfield 48, Ithaca 34.
Williams 32, Toronto 20.

Visiting Players In Nassau Semifinals

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 17 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., No. 8 ranking player in the United States, advanced a step further toward repeating his 1935 victory in the British colonial tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Jack Boucher Jr., Nassau, 6—1, 6—2.

Other places in today's semifinal round were captured by three Ricardo Morales, Havana, No. 1 Montreal, Canadian champion; Ricardo Morales, Hanava, No. 1 Cuban amateur; and Jack Reitman, also of Montreal.

Rainville trounced Edwin Brownrigg, another Nassauvian, 6—0, 6—2; Reitman conquered Edward Boyce, Nassau, 6—4, 6—4; and Morales whipped Asa Pritchard, Nassau, 6—0, 6—1.

Boyce in his match with Reitman, gave the visiting racketwielders their first resistance of the tournament.

Leadership Unchanged In Metropolitan Play

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	8	1	35	10	.889
New York A. C.	8	1	34	11	.889
City A. C.	7	2	29	16	.773
Crescent A. H. C.	5	4	21	24	.556
Yale Club	4	5	20	25	.444
Bayside Tennis Club	3	6	14	31	.333
Harvard Club	1	8	14	31	.111
Princeton Club	0	9	13	32	.000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The leaders, Columbia University Club and New York Athletic Club, maintained their positions at the top of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League class A team championship this week, when the ninth round was played. Columbia University Club, visiting Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club, won every match, while New York Athletic Club dropped a match to Harvard Club by default, when Sefton Tranter Jr. failed to appear for his match against George W. Cobb Jr., but won all four of the others.

City Athletic Club, a round behind, on its home courts won from Yale Club, 4 to 1, while the newcomer in the series, Bayside Tennis Club, took the odd match on the Princeton Club courts, its third victory and its second in succession.

Two Americans Advance In Canadian Racquets

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (AP)—A strong New York team, led by Clarence C. Pell, the defending champion, yesterday won six of the eight first-round singles matches in the Canadian racquets championships to enter the quarterfinal round.

Pell easily defeated H. C. McDougall of Montreal, 15—1, 15—5, 15—5. Huntington D. Sheldon, runnerup last year, conquered W. W. Chipman of Montreal, 15—12, 15—8, 15—13. Along with the Americans, Sir John Child of London, England, a former champion, and J. A. Rolland of Montreal reached the second round.

In a preliminary doubles match M. Kirkbride and Dr. L. F. Bishop, New York, defeated H. C. Clark of Boston and D. J. Black, Montreal, 15—7, 15—12, 15—4.

Earnshaw Starts Early

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—In an effort to get in condition before the spring training season opens, George Earnshaw, veteran righthander, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for a month of preliminary training, the Brooklyn Dodgers announced today. The club announced at the same time that the signed contracts of Coach Otto Miller and second baseman Vincent Sherlock had been received and that Catcher Zach Taylor had been removed from the active list. Taylor will be signed as a coach.

SNOW TRAINS
CRAWFORD NOTCH
FABYAN, N. H.
Sunday, Jan. 19 — Leave North Station 8:00 A.M. Leave Fabyan 5:15 P.M. Dining car service.
3rd round trip
BOSTON AND MAINE

Japanese Cage Team To Play in Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 16—Japan will have a basketball team entered in the Berlin Olympics, and is happy to know that the United States is to be represented. In a letter to Dr. Forest C. Allen, director of athletics at the University of Kansas, Shaku Ri, member of the Japanese Amateur Athletic Association, in charge of basketball, writes:

"It is indeed gratifying to know that we will be able to see American team in action, and especially for us who are connected with basketball; we are looking forward to the day when we can see the great American basketball team.

"We are taking every steps, and preparations are being made to send the team to Germany. Basketball team will be chosen by the end of next month (January) and it is our hope to send the strongest team possible."

Dr. Allen met Sahaku Ri at the Los Angeles Olympics, and both worked hard to have basketball recognized as a contest sport in the Olympic games. Mr. Ri inquired about the new basketball teaching film, made at University of Kansas.

John Nuveen Opens Branch

CHICAGO—John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, established in 1898 and one of the country's pioneer municipal bond houses, announces the opening of an office in Miami, Fla., on the ground oflor of the Shoreland Arcade, under the management of William Atwill Jr., sales manager of the company. This is the first branch office ever established by John Nuveen & Co., which is the oldest house in the United States handling Florida bonds, having been identified with their financing for over a third of a century.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. MANALENE, INC., Dept. 572, Indianapolis Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

. . . enjoy the warmth and comforts of living in one of our distinctive apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, available at
OXFORD COURTS
5 Arlington St., Cambridge
Tro. 4220
HARRY A. GILBERT Management

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 452 Riverside Drive—Choice apt. available for 3 or 4 (available Feb. 1st. (Apt. 9B). UNiversity 4-6376.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the tresent day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; reasonable; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR FURRIERS
Restyling, Remodeling, Relining at moderate prices. Tel. Lib. 2724. 165 Tremont St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SEVERAL young women, Christian Scientists, well recommended, with nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time, convenient mid-town location, 360 Madison Ave. (Room 2302). Va. 3-9109. Call-phone afternoons.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will share office, outside, light, cheerful. 18 East 41st St. (1201). Ray. 9-7485.

PRINTING

Quality Printing of All Kinds
Reasonable prices. Temple Press. Est. 1913
7 Hastings St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 33

REAL ESTATE

MT. VERNON, N. Y. (30 minutes from New York City)—Selling at sacrifice, 10-room stucco house, choice neighborhood: convenient R. R. Station, school, church. Write 14 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 0386.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful sunny room, twin beds, private bath, excellent meals; garage. Longwood 9034.

YOGEL-GWYN—Board and room in refined country home overlooking lake; ideal for rest and study; home cooking; rates reasonable. ½ hour to Boston, bus service hourly. P. O. Box 161. Tel Wrentham 19 (Mass.).

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WAYNE, PA., "Justholm," 309 W. Lancaster Avenue on Lincoln Highway; modern appointments; garage; a home you will like

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, 18 years' experience in dental supply business, 10 as branch manager and practical demonstrator, wishes more expansive work. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG man, married, desires placement with firm offering opportunities; experienced publicity lines; previously bonded; splendid references. Write Box G-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN desires position as chauffeur, experienced, excellent references, good habits; Protestant. A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE experienced woman desires position in small refined family as companion-housekeeper. Box W-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Englishwoman seeks position in household including entire charge children, supervise all studies; fluent German, some French, music; reliable driver. Box 230, Greenwich, Conn.

EXPERIENCED attendant wishes to care for one needing attention or as companion; will travel. Write Box E-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman, companion-attendant-housekeeper in motherless home; experienced. Write "Service," 316 Sylvania Place, Westfield, N. J.

RESPONSIBLE Scotch woman, experienced and trained infants' and children's nurse, desires position; free to travel. Write Box H-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VERY capable woman wants part time work of any kind; vicinity of The Mother Church; (colored). Call KENmore 4776, Boston.

YOUNG woman, experienced switchboard operator, receptionist and office clerk, desires position; Boston or vicinity preferred. Box W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel Chelsea 2-4857

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted; singing, voice building, correct diction in speaking. Circle 7-2121, for appointment.

TRUCKING

Est. — E. F. CALDWELL — 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W
11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., near Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WANTED

EXPERIENCED FARMER wants to rent farm, shares or salary; best of references; can handle any proposition. MERRELL TURNER, Kennett Square, Penna.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll Shades, Venetian Blinds. Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 6910, (Mass.)

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

FLOWERS
Anytime *Anywhere*
Phone Arl. 3090-3091
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Massachusetts Avenue

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR
HARTWELL FUNERAL HOME
L. E. A. Smith
792 Mass. Ave., Arlington
Arlington 3520
Local and Suburban Service

Beacon Jewelry Co.
Fine selection of Christmas Gifts—
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds
466 Mass. Ave. Tel. Arl. 5592

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
863 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON
Arl. 2525-M
443 Moody Street, Waltham
147 Pleasant Street, Malden
1233 Hancock Street, Quincy

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Ave.
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

RADIO REPAIR
ALL MAKES
CHESTER K. WANAMAKER
Hardware and Paints
1350 Massachusetts Avenue
Tel. Arl. 3586 Arlington Heights

BELMONT

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Phone Sta. 4400
52 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Phone Bel. 3415

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Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

RITTER'S Beauty Shops

100 Boylston St. Hen. 0318
Myles Standish Hotel,
598 Beacon St. Ken. 4818
Hotel Puritan,
390 Commonwealth Ave. Ken. 1480

ROOSEVELT BEAUTY SALON
393 Huntington Ave.
We Specialize in EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING

LITTLE BUILDING BARBER SHOP
80 Boylston Street
Discriminating Men Appreciate Our Careful Work
Women Like Our Hair Cutting
Frank S. Remmes, Prop.

TYPEWRITERS • ALL MAKES
Sold • Rented • Repaired
$1.00 a Month
Special BRAND NEW ROYAL PORTABLE 1935
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST TYPEWRITER HOUSE

Now Is the Time—
to have your last season's hats remodeled into the latest styles at reduced January prices.
MME. BUETTEL-ARNOULD
French Millinery
37 TEMPLE PLACE ROOM 9

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A SHIRLEY BROWN Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6000

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIghlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Refining Co.
BRAINTREE, MASS.
BRAINTREE MOTOR CO.
Sales Ford Service
GENERAL REPAIRING
Used Cars and Trucks
STEDMAN AVE. Tel. Br. 0345

BROCKTON

ZORIC
QUALITY CLEANING and LAUNDRY WORK
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Storey & Co.
BEAUTY IN WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
JANUARY MARK-DOWNS
BUY NOW—SAVE MONEY

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking for Sale Here
MARY C. CHANDLER
38 WEST ELM STREET

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(To Help You)
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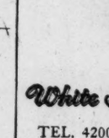
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
367 HARVARD ST. ASP 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

TIME TO RE-UPHOLSTER



Consult a Specialist
Our buying capacity and our superior workmanship enable us to be beyond competition both in price and quality. Any chair $14. No extra charge for fixing springs.
H. OSCAR
124 Harvard Street Asp. 8286

Need Your Auto Repaired?
then drive into the
SPECIALTY SERVICE STATION
REAR 862 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
and have it repaired by an expert of thirty years' experience. Reliable service.
FRANCIS T. WATSON, Prop.
BEACON 3015

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MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

In Brookline it's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

RADLO MARKET
Choice Poultry, Meats, Fruits Vegetables, Groceries
Everything for Your Table
Beech-Nut Products
1412 Beacon Street ASP. 7200

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Philip Hale's
Boston Symphony Program Notes
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard Co-op Society
HARVARD SQUARE Tro. 3000

Ford — The New Ford V-8 for 1936
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1934 Ford Coupe 395 • 1933 Ford Cab 300
1934 Ford Tudor 295
SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Mass. Avenue Harvard Square

January Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing, Reupholstering Mattress Work
Phone TRO. 3340
30 DUNSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE

KIR. 0735

830 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK. 1212
Free Delivery
Phone Kir. 9300

Chicken Broth
EGAN'S MARKET
221-223 CONCORD AVENUE

M. W. Francis & Son
REALTORS
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

PILATO'S

Hat Cleaning
Shoe Repairing

Dyers and Cleansers
Kirkland 2630
1660 MASS. AVE. 1003 MASS. AVE.

Don't miss the opportunity to buy a smart frock in our
Markdown Sale 25 to 50% Saving
Dresses from 3.95 up. Hats marked down $1.25. New Crepes and Prints $7.75 up. Hosiery specially priced.
EDITH GOODELL SHOPS
1676 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
76 Trapelo Road, Belmont

CONCORD

MONITOR READERS
We appreciate your patronage during 1935
May we serve you in 1936?
Everything in Hardware
VANDERHOOF HARDWARE STORE
CONCORD TEL. 138

DEDHAM

80 Years of Service in Dedham and adjoining Towns
Dealers in all kinds of
CLEERCOAL—COAL
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
FUEL—OIL—RANGE
KELCO OIL BURNERS
FLORENCE HEATERS
and
Range Burners
Heater and Stove Service of all kinds
The Fisher-Churchill Company
51 Eastern Avenue
Phones Ded. 0051-0052

Cedar Street Market
(A. R. MEISSNER, Prop.)
Squire's Fresh Eastern Pork, lb. 23c
Oakdale Square - Ded. 0470-0471
FREE DELIVERY

ROSEN'S
DRIVER POWER TOOLS and ACCESSORIES
Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators
Philco Radio
ROSEN'S
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
32 Milton St., E. Dedham We Deliver
Dedham 2080
ROSEN'S

MASSACHUSETTS

EASTHAMPTON

LANG MOTOR SALES, Inc.
9 Northampton St., Easthampton, Mass.
If You Are Looking for a New or Used Car, See Us
Chevrolet Cars and Trucks
OK'D USED CARS

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
357 Washington St. Braintree
"For Better Baked Goods"

FITCHBURG

National Soup Sale
1 Can Free with every 2 purchased
Red & White Ready-to-Serve Soup
10 delicious flavors
2 cans for 25c
For sale at all Red & White Stores

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Ask for our
BARGAIN BOOK
TELEPHONE 237

Ford — The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

W. E. PUTNEY
COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
374 MAIN ST., FITCHBURG
TEL. 733

Fitchburg Coal Co.
4 DAY STREET TEL. 456

Let Us Supply You With
Coal or Fuel Oil

Mrs. Ida Houghton
is now Manager of the
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street, Room 17
Tel. 3430
Permanent
We make you comfortable while having a Shampoo, Wave, Hair Cut, or Harper Method
Our $1.00 Facial is popular

Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin, Gruen Watches
RICE & CO.
Jewelers and Stationers
350 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

Winter Driving
Is Safer With New Tires
Better traction—less slipping.
See us before you buy.
Fitchburg Hardware Co.

Shampoo and Finger Wave—$1.00
Facial—$1.00
Permanent Wave—$5 up
Only the best products are used.

Mrs. L. W. GORMAN
17 PRICHARD STREET Tel. 2820

LESURE the FLORIST
5 PUTNAM STREET Tel. 848
Member of F. T. D.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity, Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST. GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

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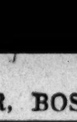
MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

January Sale
of hundreds and hundreds of
SUITS and OVERCOATS
Tailored by Leopold Morse Co. of Boston
Reduced to
$17-$22.50 and $27
You don't have to pay Cash.
Choose Your Own Way to Pay!
1. Regular monthly charge account.
2. 10 equal weekly payments.
3. ½ each month for 3 months.
NICHOLS and MORSE CO.

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE TEL. 5310
Replace Your Worn Tires Now With
NORWALK SHOCK-PAD CORDS

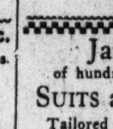
OVERSTOCK SALE



OUR ENTIRE stock of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES at greatly Reduced Prices. Special on Red Cross shoes at $5.45 a Pair.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET

HINGHAM

The Weldon Beauty Salon
Announcing ZOTOS



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Patapar
—a paper for cooking and kitchen use—prevents cooking odors and save natural food flavors—10 sheets in package 25c
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Emerson's Wild Bird Food, 5 lb. bags 43c

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Semi-Annual Clearaway Sale Starts Saturday, January 18, 1936.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High St. *Superior Shoe Repairing*

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Oak and Appleton Streets
Say it with Flowers

ANNUAL
January Clearance Sale
in all departments is now in effect.
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Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
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Flowers for all occasions
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- HEAVY CREAM
- LIGHT CREAM
- GRADE "A" MILK
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A few of many specials follow:
First quality high grade green enameled ware, 6-quart covered kettle, 2-quart double boiler, 14-quart dish pan, special at 79¢ each.
A folding ironing table with pad and cover $1.29
Kitchen step-on garbage can 79¢
Ask for National Hardware Store News, 4 pages of big values.
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Books published by Doubleday Doran and Co. may be ordered here.
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The Store for Thrifty People
Sale of Women's Treadeasy Shoes
$5.95 and $6.95
Regular prices $7.50 and $8.50 pair
SECOND FLOOR

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Hot Water Service
$2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

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Men's and Boys' Overcoats
$35 Men's Overcoats $29.50
$30 Men's Overcoats $24.50
$25 Men's Overcoats $21.00
$20 Men's Overcoats $15.00
$15 Men's Overcoats $11.75
Boys' in Proportion
Buy Now for Next Winter
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

Mid-Winter Sale of
FURNITURE
NOW comes the opportunity to make Substantial SAVINGS on Suites and Occasional Pieces to make yours a livable HOME!
Liberal Budget Terms
The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT only
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MARKET STREET LYNN
GODDARD SILK STOCKINGS
That have a reputation for Avear!
Popular Shades. Service Weight! Chiffons! First Quality—Pure Silk.
59c pair

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Real $10.00
Silk Dresses $6.95
They're all brand new—NOT a Clearance Lot, but at a Clearance Price. All sizes for Misses and Women.
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In All Wool Knitting Yarns
A capable instructress present at Malden Store daily, 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
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MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

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ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6
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MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
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QUALITY SHOES
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Established 1899
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FUEL OILS
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A Capable Instructress
Present at the MALDEN STORE
Daily 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
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MALDEN — MELROSE

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Groceries, Meats and Fish
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All Winter Hats Greatly Reduced
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Sales—Service
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FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
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Automatic, economical, low priced
Lynn is your guarantee of outstanding value
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"Good Things to Eat"
LUNCHEON and SUPPER DAILY
SUNDAY DINNERS
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2 Soles Grafted on
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Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
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Now Going On
Walk-Over Shoe Store
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Anna Ferguson *Elsie Tait*

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HAIRDRESSING
SPECIALIZING IN LADIES' HAIRCUTTING
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BAKED BEANS
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COFFEE RINGS
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Winter Overcoats
Special $19.50
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Resources Eleven Million Dollars

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Fancy Quality Indian River
FLORIDA ORANGES
Any Size Fruit
By the box **$3.98**

Our first carload of the season has arrived. Sweet, luscious, fresh flavor. Loads of juice.

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Truly a Great Place to Trade

You are invited!
Friday and Saturday
WALLACE'S
STORE-WIDE
50c Days
Offering you record values in complete Furnishings for Men, Women, Children and your home.
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ENGLAND BROTHERS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Granite 3582-M 8.30 to 11:30 a m Daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

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Furnishings at Reduced Prices
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PRES. 5000

RALPH COAL CO.
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President 0839
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BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
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America's Finest Anthracite
Don't gamble this winter. Burn this square fractured, medium free burning hard coal. $12.90 per ton.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
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RICHARD D. CHASE & CO.
Savings Bank Building
Granite 2100 Established 1887

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SPECIALS
Minute Tapioca, pkg., 11c; Instant Postum, 4 oz., 23c; Instant Postum, 8 oz., 39c; Scott Tissue, 3 for 23c; Waldorf Tissue, 6 for 25c; Fly Rock Gelatine or Fly Rock Coffee Gelatine, 2 for 25c; F&G Soap, 4 for 15c; Oxydol small, 3 for 25c; Oxydol, large, 20c; Duff Ginger Bread Mix, 23c; Bab-O, 2 for 21c.
Our delivery service is free.
Phones 0390-0391 R. A. Lufkin, Prop.

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FRESH FROM OUR GREENHOUSES
A Complete Flower Service
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NEW CONSTRUCTION
All kinds of repair work

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The Only National Bank in Salem
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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20% DISCOUNT on All Suits and Overcoats
During January
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Coal - Fuel Oil - N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

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We use the Best Leather. Work done while you wait.
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Men's, Women's and Children's
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For All Occasions
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Won't you let me help you with your hair before you get your next permanent? The
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Brushes are especially designed to give your scalp a gentle, thorough reconditioning without harshness or over-stimulation.
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All Branches of Beauty Culture
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Opposite Clock Tower

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Rich, creamy vanilla Caramels, plain or with nuts. Made by us.
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Centre 0760
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"Monopoly" the most intriguing game of the season. Be a speculator in Real Estate, Mortgages, Loans, etc., but keep out of jail.
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We also carry Monarch Brand Goods
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HANDSOME hand-made wool rugs, any size and colour to order; exquisite designs. MISS EDWARDS
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The Finest Selection of House Furniture and Carpets always in stock.
Whether you want your Home completely furnished or whether a single article meets your requirements—Charles' can supply it.
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Lowest Cash Prices
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ESTATE AGENTS
4 GRAND CINEMA BUILDINGS
WESTBOURNE
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Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
Wools Stocked
Our Aim Is Your Satisfaction

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Morning Refreshment, Lunch or Tea in The Old English Tea Rooms
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60 Dept. Store, Cafe and Man's Shop

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Wedding Cake Specialists
Choice Quality and Decoration Unsurpassed
Post Orders Filled.

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Second Hand Furniture Galleries
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EXPERIENCE is not what happens to a man. It is what a man does with what happens to him.—ALDOUS HUXLEY.

Daily Features

WHAT is defeat? Nothing but education. Nothing but the first step to something better.—W. PHILLIPS.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Has a Feast

IT HAD been a warm day for winter, and Farmer Ben had left the barn door open so that his calm capable cow, his stout strong horse and his plump pink pig could enjoy the fresh air. But now it was getting along toward night. Pretty soon Farmer Ben would come in to milk the calm capable cow and feed the stout strong horse and the plump pink pig.

"I've said it before and I say it again," mooed the calm capable cow. "This has been a warm day for the time o' year."

"Almost like summer," grunted the plump pink pig.

"It will be colder tomorrow," neighed the stout strong horse. "Farmer Ben knows a lot about what the weather will be like. I heard him telling somebody outside the barn that he thought we'd have snow."

"What he doesn't know about weather," grunted the plump pink pig, "isn't worth knowing."

"Good evening, everybody," chirped Reginald Robin, flying in through the barn door and perching on the rope Farmer Ben had hung for him across the barn.

"What a day I've had. Almost like summer. Flew all the way to my summer nest and back. And I met some of the nicest children! Chirp! Chirp!"

"Children!" mooed the calm capable cow. "What children!"

"Right here in the yard," chirped Reginald Robin. "Three little boy children of different sizes and two little girl children just the same size and each so much like the other I wouldn't have believed they were two if I hadn't seen them together."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"They Fed Me Cracker Crumbs"

"He means Farmer Ben's twins," grunted the plump pink pig.

"Harriet and Hyacinth," neighed the stout strong horse.

"Did the little girl children have round red cheeks and blue eyes and pug noses and yellow pigtails?" mooed the calm capable cow.

"But not like my pigtail," grunted the plump pink pig. "I never could see why they call doing a child's hair that way a pigtail."

"They did," chirped Reginald Robin. "Round red cheeks and blue eyes and pug noses and yellow pigtails."

"Harriet and Hyacinth," mooed the calm capable cow.

"They were surprised to see me," chirped Reginald Robin. "I guess they didn't know I stayed here all winter and lived in the barn. And then they called the little boy children to see me and they all fed me cracker crumbs. What a treat! What a treat!"

"Sounds like Farmer Ben's children all right," neighed the stout strong horse. "Was one of the boy children quite small and sturdy? With a freckled nose?"

"And was another," mooed the calm capable cow, "a little larger, but just as sturdy? And did he have short flaxen curls?"

"And the third one?" grunted the plump pink pig. "Was he a little larger yet and perhaps sturdier?"

"You describe them exactly," chirped Reginald Robin.

"We know who they are," neighed the stout strong horse. "That first one is Roger."

"And the next one," mooed the calm capable cow, "is named Reuben."

"And the large-sized one is Robert," grunted the plump pink pig.

Don't Let It Worry You

IF YOUR efforts are criticized, you must have done something worth while.

If someone calls you a fool, go into silence and meditate, because he may be right.

If a dull day comes along, it gives you time to think out plans to make the next one brighter.

If someone has put something over on you, remember there are more than a hundred and twenty million people in America who have never played you a single nasty trick.

If you have tried to do something and failed, you are vastly better than if you had tried to do nothing and succeeded.—*Sunbeams.*

Guess Again

18

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Was Horace a Greek poet? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are "sycophant" and "parasite" synonymous? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. If you were looking for the book of Daniel, and you opened your Bible to Hosea, should you turn the pages at the left? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. If you were to fly due west from Paris, would you pass to the north of the most northerly point of Maine? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are all of the following words correctly spelled: liaison, guttural, Caribbean, Ranier, Niagara? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. "You will find it in back of the stove." Does this sentence conform to good English usage? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Did Burns write "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Should pears be left to ripen on the tree? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is Deuteronomy in the Pentateuch? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Was Humperdinck a noted German composer? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

In Lighter Vein

Fussy

A man called at a pastry shop and asked for a cake to be made in the shape of the letter S. The pastry cook said it would take three days to make. The customer did not mind; he would call back in three days. He did. He saw the cake but did not like it. It was not the right kind of S. He wanted a script S.

The pastry cook said he would make another, but it would take three days. The customer said he would call in that time. He did. He liked the cake.

"Where shall I deliver it?" asked the pastry cook.

"Don't deliver it," replied the customer. "I'll eat it here."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Architect

"Have you any complaints to make?" asked the prison governor.

"Yes," replied the prisoner, "the prison walls are not built to scale."—*Montreal Star.*

Real Cold

"The winter up in Gulch Pass was the coldest of them all," said the prospector. "The thermometer frequently registered 50 degrees below zero."

"That really was nothing," said the salesman. "Up in the north country where I was making a call one winter, it was so cold in one of the hotels that the bellboys kept their hands in their pockets even after making a call."

Today's Limerick

Long after a painstaking search,
The groom was found outside the chearch.
Amid crowds of people,
Eyes glued on the steeple,
Where painters had taken their pearch.

Only Two Years

"In the days when whaling voyages often lasted five, seven, eight, or even ten years, the mate of a whaling ship about to leave port tapped the veteran skipper on the shoulder and said, "Sorry, captain, but your wife is weeping."

"What's the matter with her?"

"She says you didn't kiss her good-by."

"Well," said the captain, "I'm only going to be away two years."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Used

"Is there much money used in politics?"

"Comparatively little," answered Senator Sorghum. "But there is a scandalous amount of it wasted."—*Washington Star.*

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

—Henry Boyden, Portland
Dressing Dolly

—Mary Louise Partridge, Globe, Ariz.
Ho-Hum!

—Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.
Admiration

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Clam-Shell Novelties

A MAN here has found a very useful occupation for himself in connection with old clam shells. The shells are carefully selected as to size and quality; and then his clever fingers build them into all sorts of interesting birds and animals. They are finished with a coat of varnish, and then are sold through the basement of a large department store here.—R. D. W.

Brevities

Tatler of India: Many a man who has had his B. A. and his M. A. is still living on his P. A.

San Francisco Chronicle—"Keel of 35,000-ton French battleship secretly laid." How is France at concealing a Christmas gift from a three-year-old in an eight-room house?

Fort Worth Star-Telegram—Haile Selassie, according to the news dispatches, goes without his regular meals one day a week. One would think that a queen would belong to more than one bridge club.

Toronto Globe: It is reported that several people who propose to cross the Atlantic in the Queen Mary, new an i enormous British vessel, are demanding cabins situated not more than 10 minutes' walk from a view of the sea.

Montreal Star: A leader of men is one who sees which way the crowd is going and then steps in ahead.

Punch: The elevator attendant in a New York millionaire's skyscraper home wants to marry his employer's daughter. He says he can bring her up in the way she's been used to.

Detroit Free Press—A real job for some courageous and enterprising European correspondent is to find out what Victor Emmanuel actually thinks about it all.

Cleveland Plain Dealer — Vice-President Garner has been forced to abandon his practice of walking to keep fit. People always are stopping him to ask if he is not the Vice-President. This reminds him that he is and spoils the whole day.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

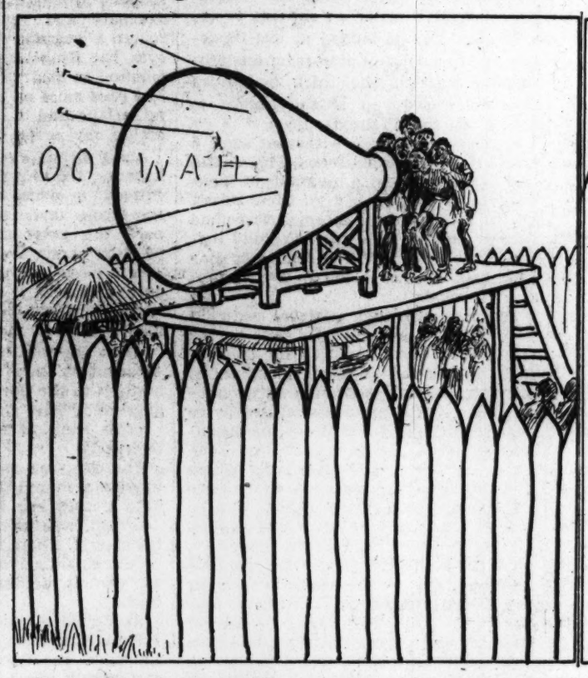
Interpretation

Question: May one who is empowered "to enforce the discipline and bylaws" insist upon the right to enforce his own interpretation of the bylaw, contrary to majority opinion?

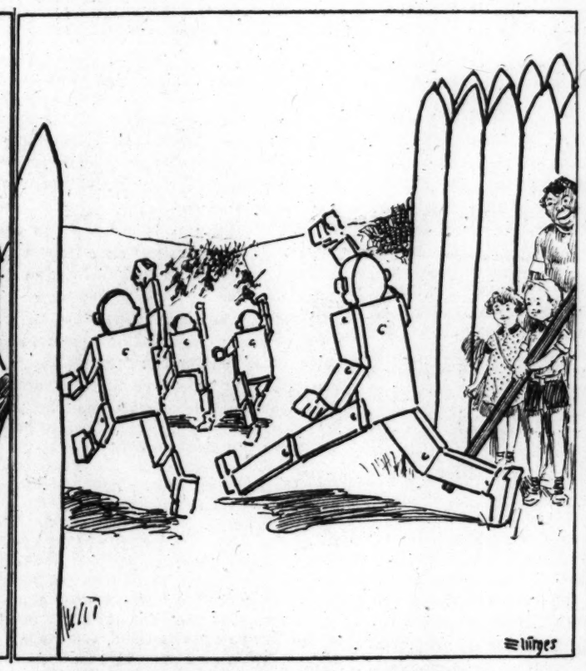
Answer: The right to enforce bylaws is different from the right of interpretation of bylaws. While an officer may be empowered to enforce bylaws, only the members by majority vote can settle any question of interpretation of bylaws.

The Magic Pencil —*The Tribe Is Routed*

By STURGES



When Robin finally unveiled his project, the marauding tribe looked into the mouth of a huge megaphone. And such an unearthly roar it was that greeted them!



To make the rout doubly sure, Robin took the Magic Pencil and proceeded to draw a squad of robots—and off they went clanking after the fleeing tribe.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*A Snow Storm May Be Too Severe to Go to School, But—*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT A STORM !! THEY HAVE A LOT OF NERVE TO MAKE US GET OUT AND GO TO SCHOOL IN THIS WEATHER !
IT'S NOT FIT FOR MAN OR BEAST !
I TELL YOU, SUSIE, WE SHOULD STAY INDOORS ON A DAY LIKE THIS !
RIGHT !
SAY — WHERE ARE YOU TWO GOING ?
HAVEN'T YOU HEARD ? THERE IS NO SCHOOL TODAY ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM —
?
WOW — WHAT A DANDY DAY TO GO OVER TO SNAKE HILL !
GET YOUR SLEDS !
YAY !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Antarctic Sports*

By THE HAGERS

FOR ENTERTAINMENT, PETE RESORTS TO TEACHING ME ANTARCTIC SPORTS.
"NOW LIE DOWN FLAT," SAID HE. "THEN—GO! YOUR FEET AND WINGS PROPEL YOU—SO."
PETE'S SLIDE WAS ENGINEERED WITH SKILL; MINE TERMINATED IN A SPILL.
"THAT'S FINE," I QUACKED. "BUT, IF YOU PLEASE, I THINK I'D RATHER USE MY SKIS."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Punctuation problem (N. I. P.)—The correspondent writes:

I have been interested in your discussions on punctuation; and I agree with you that what you term "punctuation monstrosities" should be recast into simpler form. But to settle an argument, please punctuate the following:

"Is it not written in your book I said did she cry help"

For the sole purpose of settling an argument, we submit the following bit of freak punctuation:

"Is it not written in your book, 'I said, "Did she cry, 'Help!'?" "?"

No author, of course, would perpetrate such a mess of punctuation on his readers.

"We will thank you . . ." (M. M. G.)—The correspondent asks which of the following sentences may be used in closing a letter in which the recipient is asked to render a service:

(1) We thank you for giving this your attention.

(2) We will thank you for giving this your attention.

(3) We will thank you to give this your attention.

No. (1) is faulty for the specific purpose because it expresses thanks for a service which appears to have been rendered—and the letter asks the recipient to render one.

No. (2) is hardly acceptable for two reasons: First, "shall" (simple futurity) should be used instead of "will" (determination—you are not determined to thank him). Secondly, the sentence, even with "shall," may be construed as a future thanks for something already done.

No. (3), in addition to the "will" fault, is contrary to familiar idiomatic usage.

If you wish the recipient to do something for which you will be thankful, say so:

We shall thank you if you will give this your attention.

Of course, the construction might be varied:

Your attention to this matter will be appreciated.

What They Say

On What to See

"It depends so much upon the nationality of the foreigner. If he were a German or Italian, I should show him a communist orator in Hyde Park; if he were an American, Westminster Abbey and whatever royalty was available. But, whoever he were, he would profit by seeing a London policeman in action and a country village (old style) in early July."—*A. A. Milne.*

Gas and Hay

"The world has exchanged the sweet fragrance of hay for the stench of gasoline."—*Harold Bell Wright.*

Literature's Future

"The novel and the poem may become extinct in 200 years, 100 years, or in much less time. The average novel reader reads for entertainment, and with a television box in his home he will be able to get his entertainment cheaper."—*Booth Tarkington.*

Daily Anecdote

Bark!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. JOHNSON had little sympathy for the man who deemed himself unfairly treated, and who hid away and grumbled at his fate. At one time, when a friend was lamenting the neglect being shown a great philologist, Dr. Johnson said:

"He is a scholar, undoubtedly, sir, but remember that he would run from the world; and that it is not the world's business to run after him. I hate a fellow whom pride, or cowardice, or laziness drives into a corner, and does nothing, when he is there, but sit and *growl;* let him come out as I do, and *bark!*"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

CHRISTMAS DAY in Chicago was a blizzardy one. Entering a road to one of the city's parks, a motorist's gaze was attracted to a dark object in the deep snow along the far side of the road. A second glance revealed the prostrate form of a black chow dog.

The motorist was in a hurry. Friends with him were being driven to a train, and there was no time to spare. But the vision of that still form in the snow occupied the thought of the motorist. After discharging the passengers, he lost no time in reaching the nearest telephone.

A service station operator, whose place of business was close to the spot where the dog had been seen, was called and asked to find the animal, and care for it until the motorist could return.

"There's your patient in the corner all wrapped up in blankets," greeted the gas station operator, as the motorist arrived to see the dog. "We don't know if he's in for a hard spell, but we can tell better when we get him thawed out," concluded the attendant.

"Why, that isn't the dog I saw!" exclaimed the motorist in great surprise, as he reached to pat the bundled form of a small brown dog. "I saw a black chow dog out there on the road."

"Oh, yes," said the station operator, "I saw him too. Nothing was wrong with him. He was just there keeping this fellow warm. When I got there the chow dog left, and there was this one almost buried in the snow. I guess he might have been there yet if it hadn't been for the chow dog."

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 49

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

Hosea the Prophet (785-725 B. C.).
Son of Beeri; a contemporary of Amos in Israel and of Isaiah and Micah in Judah; time of Uzziah to Hezekiah, kings of Judah and Jeroboam II of Israel, Hos. 1:1
Hosea's household and application to Israel, Hosea, chs. 1-3
Wife, Gomer; first child, a son, named Jezreel, after Jehu's Royal City, the name accompanied by prediction of the fall of Jehu's dynasty, 1:3-4
Second child, a daughter, named Lo-ruhamah (unpitied), name associated with oracle of withdrawal of divine mercy from Israel, 1:6
Third child, a son, named Lo-ammi (not my people), name followed by prediction of hope for Israel, the greatness of Jezreel and reacceptance of the people, 1:10 to 2:1
Gomer became a faithless wife; she was counted an emblem of Israel; unfaithful to Jehovah, 1:2; 2:2-20; 3:1
Her lovers symbolized the false gods in Israel, 2:7, 13; 17; 3:1
Israel rebuked as faithless like Gomer, 2:2-20; 3:4-5
Gomer, enslaved to a paramour, is brought back by the prophet; for a season denied the privileges of a wife to any man; during same time Hosea is husband to no woman, 3:2-3
So Israel for a time shall be denied king and God; later Israel will return to Jehovah, 3:4-5
Rebukes, threats and promises for Israel, chs. 4-14
Punishments: devastation of the country, burning of cities, captivity, bereavement, cruel death
Promises: prosperity, acceptance with God, return from captivity

Overcoming

WELCOME, Life! the Spirit strives!
Strength returns, and hope revives;
Cloudy fears and shapes forlorn
Fly like shadows at the morn,—
O'er the earth there comes a bloom—
Sunny light for sullen gloom,
Warm perfume for vapour cold,
I smell the Rose above the mould.
—*Thomas Hood*

Guess Again Answers (18)

1. No. He was a Roman lyric poet.
2. Yes.
3. Yes. Hosea follows Daniel.
4. Yes.
5. No. The fourth should be "Rainier."
6. No. Better say "behind."
7. No. It was written by Scott.
8. No.
9. Yes.
10. Yes. His fame rests principally on his fairy operas, "Hänsel and Gretel" and "Die Königskinder."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Regimentation by Any Other Name

THE Supreme Court did its duty; but did it realize what it was sowing? A whole new crop of farm relief plans. The only thing we need now is a plan to control the production of plans to control farming. By whatever name they go this is the purpose of the schemes now blossoming on every side. Essentially it is the purpose of the soil conservation plan on which the Administration is apparently going to rely. In final analysis it is the aim of the program offered by Herbert Hoover.

These proposals all avoid the direct contracts with farmers for curtailing production which constituted the AAA's most effective control. But none of them avoid the interference with agriculture by the Federal Government which the Supreme Court apparently said was unconstitutional. Indeed these plans would be of little use unless they attempted the regulation of agriculture on a national scale. And that means somehow the regulation of the millions of individual farmers whose united production constitutes a national problem.

The soil conservation plan may keep clear of direct measures to balance production and consumption. The Administration seems to have given up for this year, at least, the proposals agreed upon in Washington last week by farm leaders and Secretary Wallace. It appears ready to confine itself temporarily to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. This interferes with the individual only to the extent of taking submarginal lands out of production, either his lands or his competitor's. Since many of the farmers have already, through the drought, AAA curtailment of surpluses, and the easing of mortgages with $2,000,000,000 of the Farm Credit Administration funds pulled out of their worst holes, this may suffice for this year.

But will this kind of program satisfy farmers who raise the big export crops, cotton, wheat, lard, tobacco? So long as the United States refuses to recognize in its foreign trade policies its new position as a creditor nation, so long as tariff barriers block the goods with which foreign buyers would pay for surplus farm products, such measures will not permanently relieve the export farmer. Will Mr. Hoover's subsidy plan please them any better? Will efforts to give the home market to the American farmer suffice if he happens to be a cotton planter who knows that the home market can take only half the cotton crop?

Some of these methods will help. Some of them are better than others. But even the AAA was being headed toward increasing rather than decreasing production. And until industry is ready to open the doors somewhat to the goods the export farmer must take in exchange for his surpluses, there will have to be national planning of agriculture to insure such scarcity that production will not exceed consumption so widely as to ruin farm prices. Unless the country wakes up, it is headed—no matter what small dents are made by the present plethora of plans—toward restriction of farm production to the home market.

That may be done by simply permitting lack of markets to ruin farmers who do not stop producing surpluses. Or it may be done by national planning of agricultural production on a more regimented scale than we have yet seen. Mr. Hoover is wholesomely frank in speaking of subsidies. But is it really accurate to say that they will not regiment the farmer? Do they not purchase his compliance with federal planning of agricultural production very much after the manner of AAA bounties? And do they not mean planning for scarcity when they cause the taxpayer to pay the farmer to engage in uneconomic production, production that is not in accord with the natural laws of supply and demand, production which he must be bribed by government to undertake?

Would it not be well for all the planners to recognize that in so far as the farm problem is an export problem, they will permanently solve it only by increasing markets or curtailing production? Would it not be well to acknowledge frankly that export markets can only be increased by increasing the amount of imports America is willing to take in exchange, and that lowering tariffs is the prime requisite for that result? Otherwise, the plans—whatever we call them—will mean regimentation, and regimentation for scarcity.

Abusing Investigations

A MACABRE business, this holding of inquisitions among the tombstones. And a risky one, as certain members of the Senate Committee now investigating the causes behind United States entry into the World War, must have known. Evidence and testimony have been liable to startling interpretation, but those interpreting them should have remained at all times acutely aware of the need for temperate statement of their deductions.

Unfortunately some indications—they could hardly yet be called "evidence"—that President Wilson was in early possession of information of secret treaties for allocating territory among the Allies, though he told the Foreign Relations Committee that he had no knowledge of such treaties until confronted with them at the peacemaking, have given rise to a charge by Senator Nye that the war President "falsified." The repercussion is what the Senator, who is also chairman of the investigating committee, should have expected—and, for the sake of the potentially valuable work of which the committee is capable, should have avoided.

In reply to criticism, Senator Nye has stated that he himself, a Republican, supported President Wilson's re-election in 1916 through his newspaper writings. He has denied charges of "animus." But the committee nevertheless must face at least a temporary loss of prestige, and even the possibility of steps in the Senate to block further appropriations for its work.

The avowed purpose of the present investigation, which at the moment is examining J. P. Morgan & Co.'s part in war financing, is to gather facts which will help in formulating a neutrality policy for the United States. It is not clear how this airing of what is yet barely more than an opinion about a President's personal honesty will aid in charting a neutrality course. It might, by some stretch of imagination, have an indirect bearing on the granting of discretionary neutrality powers to any President, but more likely it has no such bearing.

One effect it has had, however, is to damage and endanger an effort to learn useful facts. If there actually are unseen and sinister forces ever waiting to draw their country into war for profit, they will welcome investigators' tactics which can be branded as efforts to make political profit out of blasting the reputations of those unable to come to their own defense.

AMERICAN cuisine receives high praise from a Parisian hotel proprietor visiting New York. Particularly he extols the roast beef which, he declares, excels that of Old England. What will habitués of Simpson's, in the Strand, say to that? American "gadgets" elicit his approval. Writing pads next to telephones are an innovation he intends to install in his own hotel on his return to Paris. There is one feature of American hotels travelers would welcome in Paris—and elsewhere on the Continent. An inclusive room charge. There are still too many hotelkeepers who present a formidable bill to the departing guest who thought he knew the price of his room but finds a bewildering list of additions tacked on.

"Wish You Were Here, Selassie"

A VOYAGE by the light of the silver moon in a gondola along the Grand Canal in Venice used to be something for the tourist to write home about. In recent times, however, hurried travelers preferred the speedier motor launches and the cry of the gondolier was muted by the chug-chug of the vibrating engine.

Now Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has changed all that. Not directly, in a precise way of speaking, of course, but his inconsiderateness in defending his country so obstinately has put a premium on gasoline in Italy. So the gondolier is happy, and tourists, if any, gliding past the marble palaces, lulled by the soft strains of passing guitars to a *dolce far niente*, should certainly send him a postcard.

A Call to Colleges

"MANNERS makyth man," was the motto of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester in the fourteenth century and founder of Winchester College, one of England's oldest public schools.

What are manners in the sense he meant, and are they part of the equipment the average graduate carries from colleges in America? The questions are posed because of statements made recently at the National Lutheran Educational Council, held in New York City. Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, declared that present-day colleges fail to provide spiritual and character development that will help students to face life with a healthy attitude. He said:

> If we are to have a stabilization of civilization and a regaining of happiness, contentment and social well-being, it must be realized through a type of education which will inspire courage, faith and fresh consciousness of God.

Another speaker felt that the failure of colleges to maintain their spiritual and moral principles had resulted in a diminished respect for college degrees.

Admittedly there is a growing conviction in America that, in some institutions of learning, spiritual values are neglected and even sometimes denied; that a sterile intellectualism not infrequently displaces the spiritual culture which was Wykeham's conception of manners. But is it not possible that proponents of varying schools of thought are at one, at least in their earnest endeavor to arrive at the ideal curriculum—that training which shall enable students, as Matthew Arnold put it, "to know the best that has been said and thought in the world"?

They probably unite in agreeing that the truest education is that which, besides scholastic attainments, inculcates high sense of duty, tolerance, good taste—the qualities that make men's lives more beautiful, nobler.

Neither the eighteenth century worldly wisdom of a Lord Chesterfield nor the ultra-modern skepticism of merely materialistic codes of ethics can usurp the place of "faith and fresh consciousness of God"—the "manners" to which William of Wykeham referred.

Peace and Frontiers

Book News of the Day

TWO titles of Sir Arthur Willert's new book provide summation to his swift survey of Europe. The American edition (New York: Putnam. $3) poses the question: WHAT NEXT IN EUROPE? The answer is contained in the title of the English edition, called "Frontiers of England."

For Sir Arthur of the Press Bureau believes that the frontiers of his island not only extend beyond the chalk cliffs of Dover, as Mr. Baldwin perceived in mid-1934, but have passed the Rhine as well. Indeed, the only frontier which he impliedly ascribes to England is that of the collective peace system. Even regional pacts must be discarded, for he sees them merely as "alliances writ small."

Sir Arthur's tenure, until early last year, as head of the press department of the British Foreign Office, taught him the values of restraint and understatement. He quotes some delightfully revealing comments about the condition of Europe today. But he leaves his readers with slender clues as to the origin of these *mots*.

* * *

Still, it is hardly necessary to know who said it to appreciate the force of a phrase which appears to express Sir Arthur's own feeling about dictatorships: edifices built of the bricks of "patriotism and hope, but . . . the mortar which holds them together is fear."

And how to meet the challenge that these "dictatorial neighbors" present to democratic countries? The former Washington correspondent of The Times, of London, counsels Britain to "pull its weight" in making the League of Nations function. He makes it clear that the great powers, as well, must come more quickly to the defense of the Covenant.

This, he indicates, Britain failed to do in the case of Ethiopia. He has no doubt that delay in answering the questions which Mussolini directed to London in January, 1935, left the Duce to assume that Britain would follow France in raising no objection to Italy's Abyssinian adventure. Further, Sir Arthur bears out the charge that Britain's "eleventh-hour advocacy of sanctions was almost as embarrassing a surprise for the French as it was for the Italians."

* * *

Similarly, in the Far East, Sir Arthur sees procrastination as the chief offender. The "inability of the United States and Great Britain to agree as to how far they should oppose Japan and support the [Nine Power] Treaty," he writes, "rendered it impossible for the League to do anything more than protest at the simultaneous infraction of the Covenant. . . ." He assesses no responsibility for the failure of Anglo-American co-operation. But he concludes Britain's lesson for the future is to follow the American lead in the Pacific, while the English effort should be primarily devoted to putting the European corner of the globe in order.

Against this background, Sir Arthur clearly analyzes the major problems needing solution before there can be serious talk of peace. To enable the League to grow beyond the stage of an international posse—or even to make it function as efficiently as that wild-west instrument of law and order—he prescribes steps to meet the legitimate needs of the "have not" nations, reduction of the economic barriers to trade, legal advances in the definition of an aggressor and further study of sanctions and their implications.

Ultimately, the solution may come after the manner of the story he recounts of the little Italian girl who was asked if the new family of her pet rabbit was Fascist. At first she said "Yes." A few days later she said "No," adding: "Their eyes are open now." Gx.

And the Bonus Is Yet to Come

A King Comes Home

ATHENS

"ERHAITÉ, erhaité!" (he is coming, he is coming), was the popular cry echoing through the streets of Athens late in November, when the battery on Mount Lycabettos and the sirens of myriads of boats and factories were joyously announcing the tidings that George II, after an exile of twelve years, had at last landed at Old Phaleron, and in a colorful procession was proceeding through the thick hedges of cheering crowds up to the capital to occupy his vacant throne.

Seldom has Athens witnessed such a brilliant and crowded scene. The capital had been flooded with hundreds of thousands of people rushed in from almost all the corners of the country. Never had Athens been so fully and colorfully representative. All sorts of transport had been used to pour in the inquisitive provincial crowds.

Peasants with their national costumes gave a more pronounced aspect to the fete. Trains, buses, taxis, lorries, donkey-carts and ox-carts were all mobilized to bring the country population to the capital. None of the provinces wished to be deprived of taking a share in the epoch-making event, not even Crete and Yannina, nor Thrace and Macedonia, where the anti-royalist current has always been more or less pronounced. Athens with its over 500,000 population had to give hospitality to about 200,000 extra people.

On the eve of the great event the central quarters of the capital, specially the streets of Stadium, University, Amalia and Philhellen, the avenues of Kifissia and Herod Atticus, and the squares of Syntagma and Omonia, all were filled with effervescing crowds, circulating, talking, chatting, ready to welcome the sovereign who would come to give a new and happy turn to the complicated situation by re-establishing peace among his deeply dissented people.

The public places, the gardens, café houses and restaurants were invaded by people who had been unable to book a place in the crowded hotels. Hundreds and thousands of people passed the night in the open air, which for the season was exceptionally mild, and many bivouacked in café house chairs obtained at exorbitant prices.

Early in the morning, as soon as the cruiser Helle, bringing the King, entered the port of Old Phaleron, it was surrounded by a great flotilla of motorboats, sailboats and yachts, while airplanes roared a welcome overhead. Tears in his eyes, the King landed and with evident emotion he said: "I am happy to put my feet once more on the soil of my beloved fatherland and to find myself once more amidst my people."

Along all the way from Phaleron up to Athens, the King was cheered and "zitoed" by dense crowds. The cordon of the troops made heroic efforts to hold back the great masses of the people pressing nearer to the procession line to take a closer glimpse of their King. The gates of Athens, near the Arch of Adrian, were symbolically guarded by a detachment of five evzones (highland soldiers).

When the royal autocar appeared, the sergeant at their head stepped forward and put to the Sovereign the traditional question: "Who goes there?"

"The King of the Hellenes," replied George II.

The car then stopped before the triumphal arch and the King stepped down onto a costly rug, and a short ceremony followed, welcoming the Sovereign into his capital. There the King was received by numerous mayors of the country and by various organizations and institutions.

At night the town was illuminated and colorful fireworks added further brilliancy to the fete. Among the ancient monuments, the Parthenon, the Temple of Jupiter, and the Gate of Adrian, were flooded in rich white lights which gave the town a more fantastic aspect. The King and the Crown Prince stood for a long time on the roof of their palace gazing out at the town in its mantle of light and listening to the rejoicings of the people resounding from all its corners.

V. M. M.

Agriculture and the General Welfare

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by H. B. E. about the end of AAA under the heading "The World's Business" is interesting, informative and in general excellent as a summary of the statistical situation. Nevertheless, when the writer comes to the point of conclusions and recommendations, it seems to me that he underestimates the farm problem and the efforts that have been made to solve it—this in a manner not uncommon among men with an urban point of view.

He recognizes that the problem is price unbalance between farm and factory, and that this "partly derives from the protective tariff and the monopolistic control of output by industrialists." But the farmers, he continues, "instead of working to right these wrongs, wished to saddle the country with another wrong."

My political memory does not go back very many decades, but from what I have gleaned from my grandfather, two or three whole generations of western and southern farmers up to the 1920's had made it the heart and fiber of their political creed to resist protective tariffs and industrial monopolies. But having fought along that line for a period longer than most of us have lived, and seeing the disparity between themselves and the tariff-protected monopolies grow bigger and bigger, they at length concluded that if matters couldn't be equalized by revision downward, the only way to do it was to get some stilts themselves. And in view of the trade barriers built up during recent years by former customer nations abroad, it is doubtful whether the bid for markets in return for an easier tariff would not be a distant rather than immediate remedy.

But, argues H. B. E., as many another, "the farmer should be helped in other ways. Co-operatives should be encouraged; submarginal land should be bought by the Government, retired from cultivation, and made into such amenities as parks; the entire tax system which bears so harshly upon the farmer should be revamped; surpluses should be bought for disposal among the indigent."

Bravo! Now, let's see. Farm co-operatives were encouraged to the tune of millions of dollars and the vast displeasure of commission traders during the Hoover Administration. Farm co-operatives are fine things, and I'm for them. But the principal lesson learned then was that co-operatives, if they saved the farmer his whole marketing cost, could not gain him more than 5 or 6 cents on a bushel of wheat, for instance, when he needed 50 or 60 cents more to meet the prices for the things he had to buy. The only way he could get any more was to go feebly and rashly into the kind of restrictive and monopolistic efforts now so generally denounced.

Submarginal land? Yes, it should be bought by the Government and retired from cultivation. But did any Administration ever venture to do any such thing until the present one? That is a fundamental remedy; and notwithstanding that the people who carry it out will probably be vilified as reckless spenders, tax eaters, bureaucrats and visionaries, I hope it will go on. But let's remember it will take a long time.

"The tax system which bears on the farmer should be revamped." Amen. But let the person who undertakes a revision of the tax system be aware that he is tackling probably the biggest, most ramified and most complex problem in all of American government. Moreover, it is not one which the Federal Government alone has powers to solve. And any time you attempt to shift assessments from the all too visible land to incomes and intangibles, the wail from the cities will be fully as anguished as it was against AAA.

Then, "surpluses should be bought for disposal among the indigent." Again a sensible proposition, and one that somehow does not seem so hopelessly Utopian since the FERA undertook to do what had heretofore been considered nice in theory but, of course, impossible. It must be admitted by those who have tried it, though, that these transfers are difficult and expensive and that there are limits to the bill the public will stand for such services.

Finally, it is refreshing to find the enthusiasm with which the column writer goes into his last recommendation, which is that "subsidies should be paid to the farmer for producing no soil-building or food crops upon the acres from which the surplus crops now come."

This he described as an encouragement of diversified agriculture instead of restriction. Many of the AAA contracts were in the form of rentals for surplus crop land, which the farmer still could use for any purpose except cash crops. The only differences I can detect in the proposed substitute are two: (a) food crops would be prohibited on this land, therefore, one of the principal kinds of diversification would not be encouraged but forbidden, and (b) no soil-building crops would be permitted, hence the plan in its long-range aspects would be more restrictive than the one destroyed.

But let us not seem harsh. On the contrary, let us welcome the efforts of anybody who, like H. B. E., will think about the farm problem, face it candidly and seek a solution for it. But there are some of us who are beginning to think that unless something fundamental is done on the better side, such as obtaining markets by real and substantial reciprocal tariff reductions, any effective solution in another direction is going to require a constitutional amendment introducing a kind of "general welfare" power with respect at least to agriculture.

E. G. A.

Arlington, Va.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Reviews the Turning

By Lloyd Roberts

"TEMPERATURE rising; clouds clearing; wind veering toward nor'-west." This is the way a business barometer hung in the Peace Tower of the House of Commons would probably read today. There are plenty of signs to show that the extreme depression is lifting rapidly from over Canada and that the sunshine of returning prosperity will presently be warming the land again.

Chief among these signs are employment figures showing a steady absorption of jobless due to increased production in many manufacturing industries, including newsprint, motorcars, textiles, boots and shoes, pig iron, steel ingots and castings. Trade figures reveal that Canada's total trade had risen at the close of 1935 to over $1,309,000,000 from $1,173,800,000 at the close of 1934, with an increasingly favorable balance. Bank figures showed that deposits in chartered banks had jumped by over $180,000,000 in the twelve months. Mining expansion has also been a real contributing factor to the brighter outlook, the gold output now exceeding $100,000,000 annually and the total mining production $300,000,000 in 1935. Another potent influence for recovery is the fact that short-term money rates in the New York and London markets have fallen to about the lowest level in history.

* * *

Canada's progress during 1935 was, on the whole, inconspicuous. Only a few times did it claim the spotlight on the world's stage. The general election in October, accompanied by the drastic repudiation of the Conservative Government's New Deal for the Liberals' laissez-faire policies, was the outstanding event. The people had been unimpressed by Mr. R. B. Bennett's courageous efforts to restore prosperity through government control and regulation of labor, industry and marketing, and by unexampled protection from foreign competition, and eagerly welcomed the return of their former leader, W. L. Mackenzie King, who had promised to lead them a second time out of the economic wilderness into a Promised Land by safe and well-traveled roads.

Stimulation of external trade was to be the first step on the way. Of Canada's three major markets, Great Britain, United States and Japan, only the first was functioning properly where Canadian products were concerned—due to the Ottawa trade agreements of 1932. Within one month of assuming office Mr. King was able to announce the signing of a trade treaty with the United States which removed or lowered the barriers between the two countries which had been in existence since the time of Confederation. A little over a month later Japan's trade grievances had been smoothed out and the Island Kingdom, the Dominion's fourth customer in spending importance, had resumed business as usual.

* * *

These two successes, with the expectation of more to come, have served to increase public confidence. People believe that wider markets for Canadian producers will combine to give a marked increase in purchasing power, and that this will tend to reconstruct the home market for industrial products; in short, that the unemployment problem may eventually be solved from without rather than from within.

The latter half of 1935 was marked by a series of revolutions against the existing political order—revolutions by ballots. In New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, the Governments (the first two Conservative, the other United Farmer) were swept from power with scarcely a survivor, foretelling the greater overturn at the Dominion polls in October. Later came the provincial elections in Quebec when the "revolution" almost succeeded in overthrowing the seemingly impregnable citadel of Premier Taschereau, leaving him with a majority of only six seats. This turmoil has largely faded into a silence of expectant waiting.

* * *

The Dominion-provincial conference has been another factor in the increasing optimism. In defraying unemployment relief costs, liquidating provincial and municipal indebtedness, amending the Constitution and other vital matters, the Federal and nine Provincial Governments displayed a unanimity of purpose that promises beneficial results in the near future. The fact that eight out of the nine provinces are Liberal had much to do with this unanimity. The ninth, Alberta, won considerable publicity in August by electing the first Social Credit Government in the world.

Twice during the year Canadians manifested their unshaken confidence in the financial soundness of their economic and political institutions. On May 15 a domestic loan of $60,000,000 was oversubscribed in one day, and on November 4 a Dominion bond issue of $75,000,000 was three times oversubscribed.

In the light of these and innumerable small "events" of 1935, Canadians feel that they have every excuse for the faith that is in them in the year that lies ahead.